FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 180 *15 September 1980*

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 'COMRADESHIP IN ARMS 80' EXERCISES

Honecker Potsdam Speech

LD121537 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 80 p 1

[TASS report: "Undestructible Combat Alliance: Rally in Potsdam"]

[Text] Berlin, 8 Sep--A rally of many thousands of working people from the city and servicemen from the armies of the socialist countries who have come for the "Comradeship in Arms 80" exercise was held in Potsdam's Square of Nations today.

On the platform were E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council and chairman of the GDR National Defense Council, other GDR party and state leaders, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, Army Gen H. Hoffmann, leader of the "Comradeship in Arms 80" exercise, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, the defense ministers of fraternal countries, and Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

The rally was addressed by E. Honecker. The Warsaw treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, he said, has justified itself over more than 25 years as an indestructible class and combat alliance of socialist armed forces rallied around the Soviet Army, as a reliable bulwark of peace and our peoples' security.

In the declaration adopted at its May session the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee summed up the results of our defensive alliance's activity in the interests of peace and the relaxation of tension. We have every right to note that the situation which emerged in the world in the seventies guarantees us more favorable conditions for the struggle for peace. Ensuring lasting peace is and will always be our communist ideal.

The Warsaw action program and the Soviet Union's recent proposals on holding talks on questions concerning nuclear missile weapons in Europe and also on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe are realistic and constructive. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his speech at the Alma-Ata ceremony, we are awaiting a response to our proposals from the leaders of Western states.

The United States, the FRG and other NATO countries, Honecker went on to say, are adopting new arms race programs, openly and shamelessly violating other states' sovereignty and independence and interfering in their internal affairs. That is why the countries of our alliance have every reason to counterpose to imperialism's plans constant high vigilance and the need to strengthen their combat might. Thanks to our peoples' staunch efforts, the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces reliably ensure peace today. The struggle for peace can only be successful if the socialist states' defense capability is always at the necessary level. The high responsibility of the Warsaw Pact armies arises from this. They are fulfilling a historic mission in resolutely rebuffing the aggressive encroachments of imperialism and ensuring peace for our peoples.

The "Comradeship in Arms 80" exercise, Honecker said in conclusion, helps to demonstrate the unity of the people and the army far beyond the bounds of each individual fraternal socialist country.

Kulikov Address at Parade

DW121034 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 0813 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Speech by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, in Magdeburg in Russian with sentence by sentence German translation--live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman; esteemed Comrade Willy Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, esteemed comrade defense minister of the allied states, comrade generals, admirals, officers, officer candidates, noncommissioned officers, soldiers, and seamen of the fraternal armies, esteemed citizens of Magdeburg: The joint exercise "Comradeship in Arms 80" carried out on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact and in the 35th year since the end of World War II has come to an end. Permit me in the name of the joint command and all participants in the exercise to cordially thank the SED Central Committee and the government and the people of the German Democratic Republic for the cordial attention and care experienced by the allied troops. We will warmly remember our presence on the hospitable ground of the first worker-peasant state in ths history of Germany.

Dear comrades and friends, in the "Comradeship in Arms 80" exercises our armies demonstrated their preparedness to defend the revolutionary achievements of the socialist countries and to fulfill their internationalist duty. The exercise permitted us to obtain an objective assessment of the quality and state of fulfillment of tasks put to the Joint Armed Forces as well as the state of training of naval air and ground forces. It has contributed to the exchange of experience and the strengthening of fraternity in arms between the allied armies.

Despite the tense situation that was created by the leadership of the exercises, the participants in the exercises have demonstrated with courageous action and initiative that the operational-tactical circumspection of the commanders has increased and that they are able to solve tasks within the coalition status [koalitionsbestand] successfully.

The exercise took place at a time when the socialist countries of our alliance, welded together by common aims and ideals, progress optimistically on the path toward their economic and sociopolitical development.

The communist and workers parties of the fraternal countries fight persistently and insistently for the elimination of war from the lives of the people, for the strengthening of confidence and mutual understanding. Their foreign policy steps have contributed to the stabilization of the situation in Europe and to the solution of many international problems. They state with determination that there are no insurmountable obstacles with regard to practical solutions to the advantage of military detente in Europe and that there cannot be any if all states handle this mission with the wish to make an adequate contribution.

Convincing evidence of this are the new peace initiatives that have been suggested at the jubilee session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states in May this year in Warsaw. The unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet soldiers, some 1,000 tanks and a certain amount of other military equipment from the sovereign territory of the GDR is an example of constructive detente efforts.

In order to further promote peace initiatives, the Soviet Union recently again announced its preparedness to reduce its strength of troops in central Europe by another 20,000 men if the United States on its part will withdraw 13,000 soldiers from this region.

A new phase in the strengthening of the socialist community were the recent traditional Crimea meetings of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, with the leaders of fraternal parties and states. They comfirmed the necessity to struggle with patience for the improvement of the international political climate and for safeguarding the rights of the people for free and independent development. NATO lately has taken several measures to activate preparations for war, and attempts are being doggedly made to change the strategic and geographic components of balance between the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic pact to the advantage of NATO. Disarmament negotiations are being blocked.

NATO military budgets are being inflated more and more. The expenditures of the United States, for example, already amount to one third of the entire budget of the country. The situation is similar in the other countries of this bloc. The Pentagon is intensely developing a whole generation of newest arms systems, particularly nuclear means.

An extremely great danger for peace are the NATO Council decisions made in December last year on the stationing of about 600 more medium-range nuclear missiles aimed at the territory of the socialist community, in the FRG, England and Italy. The NATO leadership examined its opinions on the possible character of a future war. That was expressed, among other things, in the so-called new U.S. nuclear arms strategy which was outlined by President Carter in Directive 59; it increases the danger of unleashing war and it is most dangerous for the cause of peace. Thus the situation in Europe as well as in other regions of the world will remain complicated and tense. Under these circumstances the communist and workers parties as well as the governments of the Warsaw Pact demonstrate perseverance, linking wisely their peaceful foreign policy with their continuous preparedness and determination to ward off aggression. They do everything necessary to keep their armies prepared for the protection of the socialist achievements of the Warsaw Pact states.

The Joint Armed Forces are equipped with first class combat technology and arms. They have highly qualified officers, politically mature fighters who are devoted to the cause of socialism. That was fully demonstrated in connection with "Comradeship in Arms 80". We, the soldiers of the armies of the combined forces, must always bear in mind the demands of our parties and governments for the perfection of the Warsaw Pact military organization and the all-round increase of its combat strength and preparedness for action, and we must fulfill them honorably in order to give a smashing defeat to every aggressor.

Long live the fraternal united communist and workers parties which will safely lead their people to the victory of communism! [applause, shouts] Long live the firm unshakeable unity of the socialist community! [applause, shouts] Long live the fighting alliance of our armies, vigilantly defending peace and socialism! [applause]

Reception for Defense Chiefs

LD131026 Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 13 Sep, TASS--General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker held a reception in Magdeburg yesterday in honour of defence ministers of socialist states as well as military leaders of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, who took part in the "Fraternity in Arms-80" exercises.

He spoke highly of the results of the exercises and said that peace, in which the peoples of Europe have been living for more than three decades now, is ensured in the first place due to the high combat might of the armies of the socialist states. Decisive service in this respect has been performed by the Soviet Union and its glorious armed forces. Indestructible friendship with the USSR, close fraternity in arms with the Soviet Army and Navy are important prerequisites of fresh successes in the efforts for the maintenance of peace. The forces of imperialism in the first place in the USA, create a grave danger to mankind and are stepping up arms race.

Erich Honecker proclaimed a toast to the unity and cohesion of the Marxist-Leninist party, the peoples and armies of the fraternal socialist states, to General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev--prominent champion of peace and happiness of peoples.

12 Sep Luncheon

LD121752 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1422 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Magdeburg, 12 Sep (ADN)--In a toast [at a luncheon today in Magdeburg in honor of the representatives from socialist countries] on behalf of the military delegations of the Warsaw Pact member states Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov thanked Erich Honecker, the SED Central Committee and the GDR Government for the attention they have paid to the preparation and course of the "Comradeship in Arms 80" exercise and for the cordial and friendly reception. He conveyed to Erich Honecker and all those present cordial greetings and best wishes from Marshal of the Soviet Union Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Ustinov said that the military delegations are completely satisfied with the course of the exercise. "Our exercise was held in an important year, in the year of the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty and the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism."

During the maneuvers the troops of the friendly armies showed enhanced military mastery and profound understanding of the responsibility for the security of our states. "The exercise vividly revealed the high level of combat readiness of the allied armies, the reliability and efficiency of their weapons and combat technology, and the military maturity of the commanders and staffs. But the main result of this exercise consists in its having served to strengthen the comradeship in arms of the soldiers of the fraternal armies, their education in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism. The exercise has made an important contribution toward enhancing the combat readiness of our armies."

Ustinov said that as a result of the care taken by the central committees of the communist and worker's parties and the governments of the Warsaw Treaty member states, the armed forces have fulfilled modern demands and are prepared to defend the revolutionary achievements of the peoples of the socialist community of states.

"We must direct our efforts even more toward further perfecting the training of troops and naval forces, toward the joint development of new types of weapons and their introduction in our socialist armies. It must not be forgotten for a single minute that the enemy does not sleep; he arms increasingly and prepares for war. A high degree of vigilance is thus always required, and our armed forces are to be kept in the necessary combat readiness."

The imperialist circles of the United States and other NATO countries are renewing their efforts to aggravate further the international situation, Ustinov said.

"The tone is here set by the United States. It is trying to upset the military balance and to achieve superiority over the socialist community of states. The imperialist circles of the United States and other NATO countries are renewing their efforts to aggravate further the international situation. I am repeating this sentence specifically because activities by leading FRG circles aimed at the further strengthening of the NATO bloc warn us to be on our guard. The territory of the FRG has today become an exercise ground for NATO troop maneuvers whose (?size) is unparalleled. These maneuvers are aimed at complicating the situation in Europe and at exerting military pressure on the socialist states."

"In these conditions the communist and workers parties and the governments of our countries ensure that their armies and the Joint Armed Forces are maintained at a corresponding level so that they are a sure shield against the aggressive endeavors of imperialism. The Warsaw Pact member states, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev said, have created a joint, reliable defense system and thus made the aggressively-minded enemies of socialism lose interest in the attempt to alter by force the post-World War II map of Europe.

"The further deepening of their all-round cooperation plays an important role for raising the defence capability of our countries. The embodiment of impressive results in this cooperation was the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states in May and the friendly constructive meetings of the leaders of our parties and states in the Crimea.

Ustinov stressed, "by strengthening our alliance and coordinated action the fraternal countries of the socialist community of states are able not only to preserve the fruits of detente, but also to multiply them and to gain fresh victories of mankind.

"The enhanced combat capability and combat readiness of our armies, the high level of military mastery of the members of the army, the cohesion of the troop units and formations as well as their ability to act in complicated conditions--as demonstrated by the course of the exercise--prove better than any words that the peaceful work of our peoples and their security are reliably protected. We know what we are defending, what we are defending with and who is defending."

Results of Pact Maneuvers

LD121950 Moscow TASS in English 1841 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 12 Sep, TASS--During the period from 4 to 12 September 1980, exercises were held of the staffs, troops and amphibious forces of the fleets of the United Armed Forces of the states members of the Warsaw Treaty under the code-name of Brotherhood-In-Arms-80 held in the territory of the German Democratic Republic and the contiguous part of the Baltic Sea. The exercises were directed by the minister of national defence of the German Democratic Republic, Army General Heinz Hoffman. During the manoeuvers, the troops practised interaction in joint combat operations of different units of fighting arms and services of the allied armies. The exercises were held in an organized and instructive manner. They indicated the higher level of operational and tactical preparedness of the staffs, the fighting ability of troops in the field, in the air and at sea and of amphibious forces of the fleet. The exercises contributed to a further consolidation of combat unity of the fraternal armies, educating them in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, and friendship between the soldiers of the United Armed Forces. The aims of the exercises have been reached. The troops, the fleet forces and the staffs that took part in the exercises are returning to the places of their permanent deployment.

Kulikov Interview

LD121352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] On the occasion of the conclusion of the "Comradeship in Arms 80" maneuvers, a military parade of fraternal armies' troops, took place in Magdeburg. On the tribune were Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; party and state leaders of the republic; Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR defense minister and marshal of the Soviet Union; defense ministers of fraternal countries; and Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact member states and marshal of the Soviet Union. In their speeches the leaders of the exercise, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann and Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov stressed the high level of the combat training of the troops and the well coordinated work of the staffs.

At the request of a TASS correspondent, Kulikov, commander in chief of the Pact Joint Armed Forces and marshal of the Soviet Union, commented on the results of the exercise:

The "Comradeship in Arms" maneuvers gave an account of the Warsaw Pact states' armies readiness to defend the revolutionary gains of socialist countries and to fulfill their international duty. It gave the opportunity to make an objective assessment of the quality and degree of the fulfillment of the tasks set before the Joint Armed Forces and of the level of field, aerial and marine training. It also aided the exchange of experience and the strengthening of combat cooperation between the allied armies. Complicated tasks had been set, and participants in the exercise confirmed by their skillful actions and initiative the broad operational and tactical horizon of the Command Staff and the ability to fulfill tasks with coalition forces [v koalitsionnom sostave]. Today the Joint Armed Forces are equipped with first-rate arms and war machines; they have at their disposal highly-trained officer cadres and politically mature personnel. Servicemen of the fraternal armies of the Joint Armed Forces have convincingly proved that they are ready to fulfill as their sacred duty the demands of their parties and governments regarding the urgent need for perfecting the military organization of the Warsaw Pact, and for comprehensively raising its combat readiness and fighting ability in order to give a shattering rebuff to any aggressor.

That was a TASS dispatch from Berlin.

Ustinov Return to Moscow

LD131500 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 13 Sep, TASS--The member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Defence of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, today returned to Moscow from the GDR where he attended the exercises of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states "Brotherhood-in-Arms 80".

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD141920 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 14 Sep 80

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist; Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, chief editor of TASS foreign news; and Igor Pavlovich Charikov, All-Union Radio commentator]

[Text] [Charikov] Good day, esteemed comrades. With the coming of autumn political activity in the world, as a rule, becomes noticeably more lively. The present season in this respect is especially characteristic, and it should be said that active and serious preparation has been carried on for it. In the Crimea meetings were held between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries of the socialist community during which the unchangeable course for the consolidation of detente and the preservation of peace in Europe and other regions was reaffirmed. Consultations were also held between the leaders of the Western states. At the present moment preparations are underway in Madrid for holding the latest, second meeting of representatives of all 35 participant states in the all-European conference. The meeting itself has been scheduled for November and will open on 11 November.

And, the day after tomorrow the work of the 35th jubilee session of the UN General Assembly will begin in New York. This is also an important event in political life. Moreover, in a number of Western countries there will be events in the coming months which, despite their national scale, will in one way or another have repercussions in international affairs. I have in mind primarily the elections to the FRG Bundestag, to be held on 5 October. The election campaign in the United States has entered the concluding stretch, where a month from now, on 4 November, it will be clear who will assume the office of president in the White House. Preparations are getting underway for the parliamentary elections in France and the presidential elections in Portugal. One should also mention the third session of the Chinese National People's Congress, that ended last week. Now, we will talk specifically about some of these events, first of all about the forthcoming Madrid meeting.

Upcoming Madrid CSCE Session

[Anichkin] In Madrid this week the preparatory stage of the meeting of representatives of participant states in the European Conference on Security and Cooperation began. The main meeting, as you said, will open on 11 November. This meeting is mainly to decide organizational matters for the forthcoming main meeting--to prepare the agenda, work out procedures, determine and continue the work of the conference. Judging from the experience of the Belgrade conference, all these questions are of no small significance. The Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community are ready to make their contribution towards the successful holding of the Madrid meeting. It should be held in a constructive and businesslike spirit so that its results should promote the strengthening of the policy of detente and be conducive to the development of relations of good neighborliness and cooperation on the European Continent. What is at issue is the further implementation of the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are ready to start discussing questions of detente and disarmament without delay, and this is evidenced by the broad program put forward at the May conference of the Warsaw Pact countries' Political Consultative Committee. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are striving to ensure that main attention should be devoted to drawing up concrete, practical measures directed at transforming Europe into a continent of durable peace.

The meeting in Madrid may in that regard play its role in extending detente in Europe into the military sphere. Such a task could be realized if it could be agreed at the Madrid meeting to hold an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe in the near future. If such an accord were to be achieved, then that alone would predetermine its success.

A conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe would be able to discuss various proposals on that problem. And such proposals have been put forward at various times by France, Finland and Sweden. In other words, the issues of disarmament have become so pressing that they require solution without delay, and in that respect the Madrid meeting could pave the way for real steps in that sphere.

The Madrid meeting is being held in a very complex international situation, as a result of the foreign policy course of Washington and Beijing. Washington, if one judges from statements by administration spokesmen, intends to use the Madrid meeting for purposes which have nothing to do with the tasks before it. They want to threaten the Soviet Union and to exert pressure on it under the most varied pretexts. Among these are the events in Afghanistan, hypocritical arguments about human rights, nonsensical allegations about the nonfulfillment of the Helsinki accords, and so on. At times across the ocean they even talk cynically about being ready to wreck the Madrid meeting. In actual, fact, the United States would like to bury in oblivion the Final Act, or else to undermine its significance and force. In doing so, it ignores the solution to problems in which many European states are so strongly interested. The Europeans do not want to lose the fruits of detente and would like to find ways of overcoming the present crisis in international relations.

The Soviet peace initiatives, as for example the proposal to hold talks on medium-range missiles simultaneously and in organic connnection with the question of American forward-based weapons, create a favorable atmosphere for a businesslike and constructive dialogue in Madrid.

The Madrid meeting is of great significance for the future. Much depends on its success. Hopes are linked with it for the improvement of relations between states of the European Continent with differing political and social systems, and also for the improvement of the international climate as a whole.

35th UN General Assembly Session

[Charikov] Just as important tasks and goals stand before the 35th session of the UN General Assembly, which opens the day after tomorrow. Gennadiy Arkadiyevich, please tell us about how that session will be held.

[Shishkin] Oleg Nikolayevich has already pointed out that the Madrid meeting is being held in a complex international situation. The same may be said about the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly. United States and NATO aggressive circles trying to shift the approximate military balance existing in the world to their advantage, have decided to increase military spending annually by 3 percent in real terms, to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and evidently to impose on the world a new round of the arms race. In these conditions, a particularly responsible task stands before the session of the UN General Assembly. According to data from UN experts, around $500 billion a year is now spent throughout the world for military purposes. There are approximately 26 million people in the armed forces of all countries in the world. Counting all those who are working in the war area in all branches of productive activity, the number of persons involved in the sphere of military preparations amounts to 70-80 million.

[Anichkin] I would like to add to what you said, Gennadiy Arkadiyevich, one small detail. According to information in the American journal BUSINESS WEEK, U.S. defense spending will grow faster in the next 5 years than in any comparable period since the end of World War II.

[Shishkin] Yes, of course that is very dangerous, but there is an even more menacing danger. It consists in the fact that enormous arsenals of nuclear weapons have been stockpiled in the world and these arsenals, without any exaggeration, pose a deadly danger to mankind. According to data from the Club of Rome, the United States by 1974 had already stockpiled a quantity of nuclear weapons with a destructive force equivalent to 616,000 bombs of the type which destroyed Hiroshima. If one proceeds from the number of victims of the catastrophe which hit that city in August 1945, then theoretically the nuclear weapons stockpiled by the United States are sufficient to annihilate the population of the globe 12 times over in the event of their use.

But in spite of that the United States is not only continuing the arms race, which it launched, but is also whipping it up. The Soviet Union has always been in favor of banning nuclear weapons and excluding them forever from the arsenals of states. That was the case when it did not possess these weapons itself and when it was forced to make them and equip its armed forces with them. At the forthcoming session of the General Assembly the Soviet Union is already putting forward an initiative for the 1980s to be proclaimed the second decade of disarmament. In a letter in this connection to UN Secretary General Waldheim, USSR Foreign Minister Gromyko set out a realistic peace program embracing practically all aspects of the problems of halting the arms race and disarmament. The participants in the session will be making weighty utterances about all these questions. During its 35 years of existence the United Nations has grown into an authoritative, representative and influential organization. Its membership has tripled thanks to the successful decolonization process. The new African state of Zimbabwe will be admitted to the United Nations at this session. It will become the 153d member of the organization.

True, imperialist forces are also trying to sabotage United Nations work over the membership question in all sorts of ways. After all, it is only thanks to their intrigues that the representative of the criminal Pol Pot clique, which was overthrown by the Kampuchean people, still occupies the rightful place of Kampuchea.

[Anichkin] This is even more intolerable in view of that fact that Kampuchea already enjoys considerable, wideranging recognition in the world. With support from the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other states of the socialist community the Kampuchean Government is taking steps to further expand its international ties. It cannot be ruled out that in the near future it will establish diplomatic relations with a number of countries in various parts of the world, like Algeria, possibly Mexico, Jamaica, Finland and Sweden.

At the same time one has to say that Pol Pot's men are becoming isolated, more isolated, in the international arena. Much evidence testifies to this. And here one must stress that the loss of position by Pol Pot's people is already becoming irreversible. Beijing's attempts to set up a so-called government in exile acceptable to the West based on a coalition between Pol Pot's men and other pro-Western Kampuchean emigre forces are not producing results either. Evidently nobody wishes to cooperate with the Pol Pot people. As has been said, Beijing officials are now clearly trying to concentrate their efforts on keeping their stooges' place in the United Nations. We will see what comes of this during the session.

U.S. Election; Policies

[Charikov] I mentioned at the start that the forthcoming presidential elections in the United States will occupy an important place among political events this autumn. The preparations for these elections have entered their final stage.

Both Carter, the current president, who is standing for another term, and the Republican Reagan, his main rival, are making considerable efforts to exalt their qualifications and to slander each other.

[Anichkin] I think that here one should mention the most important point. The most important thing is that neither candidate enjoys the popularity that is very important for becoming U.S. President. This year the American voters will really have to make a choice between two unpopular politicians.

In this connection presently one can hear quite a lot of anxious talk in the United States about the electoral process. There is a great deal of talk about political stability and even the country's future. Realistically minded Americans are concerned over the fact that the U.S. system allows politicians to present their own interests as national interests and national interests as their own. In this connection there is a great deal of debate in the United States about the crisis in national leadership. I would like to draw your attention to a statement by Henry Steele Commager, a well-known U.S. historian, and to quote what he said. He writes: There has arisen the conviction that personal interests are gaining the upper hand over the interests of the country and civilization in foreign and domestic policy where it concerns the nomination of candidates and the election of the president. Reston, the New York TIMES observer, who is well known to you, agrees with the conclusions of this historian and notes that all the fundamental problems of the country remain unresolved as a result of this crisis. The leadership crisis in the United States, he writes, is not just political but general. The country's future is too important to be determined by the private manipulations of political intriguers.

[Shishkin] Yes, Oleg Nikolayevich, when you and I were in the United States recently we heard quite a lot about the role of private factors in U.S. policy. Thoughtful American observers like Reston, whom you have just quoted, are today talking and writing about this. Some of them are inclined to excuse Carter's bellicose stand because of electoral considerations and because of his desire in the struggle against Reagan to look more like Reagan than Reagan himself. They are obviously right.

But it is also absolutely clear that Washington's shift towards a more aggressive and bellicose policy is certainly not connected with Carter's election tactics alone. That segment of the U.S. elite which would like to return to the position of a policy of strength is now obviously gaining the upper hand in U.S. ruling circles. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted in his most recent speech in Alma-Ata, those who currently determine U.S. foreign policy obviously do not see or do not wish to see the historic changes in the world arena and the new alignment of forces in the world. Only a blind man can fail to see that in our age such a policy is doomed to failure in the same way as the attempts to subject the Soviet Union to an economic boycott also has failed. American farmers and industrialists themselves were the victims of Carter's boycott. The attempts to sabotage the Moscow Olympics failed ignominiously.

U.S. adventurist policy is also causing dissatisfaction in Western Europe. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted in his speech, the summit negotiations with France and the FRG showed convincingly that the need to preserve and intensify detente and peaceful international cooperation and the need to curb the arms race are understood everywhere, and also among the allies of the United States. A mood favoring the exertion of all possible efforts to prevent a new spiral in the arms race and of searching for peaceful settlements in the world's hotspots, like the Near East, above all, is manifestly growing among them.

[Anichkin] But the Near East situation is, indeed, far from tranquil, although there have been attempts made to make it seem as though complete peace has arrived there. As it happens, 17 September is exactly the second anniversary of the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli agreements at Camp David, President Carter's out-of-town residence. Carter acted as patron in most of the talks and at the signing of these documents. There were two of these documents. The first was called a framework for peace in the Near East and the second a framework for the conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. They contain many fine and high-sounding words. They refer to peace and settlement and so on. But now, 2 years later, we can see that no peace whatsoever has come and that a Near East settlement is no nearer than it was at the beginning of the Camp David negotiations. So, the participants in the Camp David agreements have only dismal results to show for the 2 years since the signing.

[Shishkin] Nevertheless, U.S. diplomacy has recently embarked on intensive activity in the Near East. Linowitz, the personal representative of President Carter, was sent to Israel and Egypt. At the end of his special mission it was solemnly announced in Washington that the deadlock in the talks about so-called autonomy for the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip had supposedly been broken. All this was presented as proof that the Camp David deal was alive and well and that the so-called Near East peace process was supposedly continuing.

In point of fact, there is nothing peacemaking in the attempts to galvanize the Camp David collusion, nor can there be. The Arab peoples have long since resolutely rejected it. They rejected it because it is inconsistent with a genuine Near East settlement on a just basis, with the participation of all the interested parties, and first and foremost the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the PLO. They also rejected it because under cover of the Camp David deal and with the complicity of As-Sadat, who betrayed the interests of the Arab peoples, Israel is colonizing the seized lands. It has annexed the Arab part of Jerusalem and proclaimed it to be its eternal and indivisible capital. As a reward for his latest piece of betrayal, As-Sadat received new shipments of armaments from Washington and aid in building up his military potential. This reward, writes the American Baltimore SUN cynically. helps the United States to kill two birds with one stone--to support the As-Sadat regime inside the country and to secure for the American military access to Egyptian territory for operations in the Near East.

[Anichkin] I would like to add one touch to the portrait of As-Sadat. His pliancy was, one might say, programmed in the past. He prepared the role of unequal partner for himself. Even in February 1978, that is on the eve of the very start of the Camp David talks, As-Sadat sent Begin, via Shimon Peres, the opposition leader, a document in which he set out his--as he put it--principled position on specific issues of the forthcoming talks. Egypt, the document said, did not support the idea of the creation of an independent Palestinian state. That was one point. Egypt, the document continued did not regard the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people. And third, Egypt would agree to an insignificant--as it was put--change of borders. As you can see, from the very start As-Sadat opted for betrayal of the interests of the Palestinian people.

[Shishkin] Well, what can one say? It seems to me that the 30 pieces of silver which As-Sadat received will bring him an unenviable fate such as in the well-known Biblical story.

[Charikov] We agreed at the beginning of our conversation that we would consider what happened at the third session of the Chinese National People's Congress [NPC] in Beijing. Gennadiy Arkadiyevich, over to you.

PRC National Peoples Congress Session

[Shishkin] Well, as distinct from certain of its predecessors, the session was far from being uninteresting. It might be said that it took some kind of stock of the serious internal processes which recently have been observed in China. Certain Maoist concepts and theories, which have nothing in common with socialism, were subjected to criticism in a frank and undisguised manner at the session. In particular, Hua Guofeng, the premier of the State Council--who, by the way, was released from this office at the session--despite referring to the ideas of Mao Zedong in his speech, was nevertheless forced to admit that during the period of their active implementation, the Chinese economy was on the brink of disaster. We divorced ourselves from reality, he declared, went counter to objective laws, and blindly chased high indices and set them without proper consideration. The rough outlines of the 1981 plan provide for a freeze on or a cut in production of a number of important products--coal, steel, oil, tractors, motor vehicles. However, in-spite of this, appropriations for military needs were passed at the session which considerably exceed the country's economic possibilities. All this is testimony to the fact that, despite the admission of the harm of Maoist concepts for the economy and well-being of the people, and despite the reshuffling in the Chinese leadership, in foreign policy China continues to pursue a course hostile to the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Mongolia and the other socialist countries, and to the cause of peace and detente in general.

What is more, during the NPC session, Beijing's further rapprochement with the most aggressive circles in the United States and other imperialist states was demonstrated. Their efforts to draw China into anti-Soviet actions have become more active. This is the sense of the visit to China by Perry, the U.S. under secretary of defense, from 6 to 19 September, and the official visit to Shanghai of a detachment of British warships. In the course of Perry's continuing talks with the Beijing leaders, it has already been announced that the U.S. administration has granted more than 400 companies export licenses for the sale to China of a number of goods of a military designation--radar, helicopters and auxiliary military eauipment. China's hegemonistic claims against its neighbors, and its strenuous militarization with the help of the imperialist powers, arouses serious alarm among Southeast Asian countries.

Polish Events, U.S. Interference

[Charikov] In the Kremlin on 11 September, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev received Mieczyslaw Jagielski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. During their conversation it was emphasized that under present conditions it is particularly important to enhance in every way possible the efficacy of Soviet-Polish economic cooperation both on a bilateral basis and within the framework of CEMA.

[Anichkin] Life in Poland is returning to normal. The country's working rhythm is being restored. Throughout the country there have been meetings of party aktivs, at which are being discussed the results of the latest, the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

Such aktivs have been held in Warsaw, Gdansk, Katowice and other of the country's industrial centers. The Polish leaders, including Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, are playing an active part in their proceedings. At the meetings, satisfaction is being expressed at the restoration of normal life and work, and wishes are being expressed and proposals put forward for the earliest elimination of the causes which led to the emergence of the difficult situation in the country. A frank debate is underway. These causes are being analyzed and ways towards a solution of urgent socioeconomic problems are being mapped out.

Speeches by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, provide answers to many of the questions posed by the recent events. The object of our chief concern, said Kania, should be the economic situation in the country. The enemies of socialist Poland are striving to exploit the conflicts which have arisen for ends which do not accord with the interests of the working people, socialism and the people's state. The United States is attempting to effect quite undisguised interference in Poland's internal affairs--it strives to undermine the people's system in Poland. Under the sham pretext of aid to Polish trade unions, which, incidentally, no one askef for, the reactionary leadership of the AFL-CIO trade union federation has taken upon itself the mission of subversive activity in Poland. However much official Washington might say about its noninterference in Poland's affairs, it is not difficult to see that politicians and the White House stand behind the trade union bosses. President Carter himself has repeatedly and hypocritically expressed his own sympathy with the participants in the strikes in Poland. The last time he held forth on the Polish strikes was at a conference of the American teachers' union. He completely forgot that under American law teachers are banned from striking.

Is this not hypocrisy by American politicians, attempting to make dubious capital in the presidential election year? The Polish working class is currently demonstrating in practice its glorious combat and internationalist traditions, its political maturity, its support for its tried and tested vanguard, the PZPR. The working class demonstrates its loyalty to the socialist gains attained during the years of people's power under the leadership of the PZPR. Poland's working class and the Polish working people are currently resolutely dissociating themselves from the intrigues of antisocialist forces which would push People's Poland down the path of repudiating the gains of socialism.

[Charikov] Well, esteemed comrades, our time has run out. On behalf of those taking part, I thank you for your attention. All the best.

SOVIET DELEGATION LEADER ON MADRID CSCE SESSION

LD131332 Moscow TASS in English 1257 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Madrid, 13 Sep, TASS--"We wish success to the Madrid meeting," USSR Ambassador to Spain Yuriy Dubinin, heading the Soviet delegation at the preparatory meeting, said on national television. This is the Soviet stand. Our approach to the preparatory meeting in Madrid is totally positive. The actions by the Soviet delegation will be directed at a quest for such a settlement of issues which are faced by the preparatory meeting, that would serve the interests of businesslike, constructive character of the main meeting scheduled to open on November 11 this year, its ending with positive results in the name of strengthening peace, security and cooperation.

We are gratified by the business-like atmosphere, which is characteristic of the start of our work. This always helps in work".

"Our meeting is taking place in the capital of the country which gave the world one of the greatest cultures", the Soviet ambassador stressed, "whose people are famous for their hospitality. This gives hope that the stay here of the participants in the Madrid meeting would be not only useful, but also interesting".

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NAMIBIA MEETS IN PARIS

Adoption of Declaration

LD140241 Moscow TASS in English 2245 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 13 Sep, TASS--The international conference for solidarity with the struggle of the people of Namibia--a widely-representative forum of the progressive public in support of the Namibian people's just struggle for their freedom and independence, against racism and apartheid--came to a close here.

It was attended by delegations of the UNO, the OAU, by representatives of other international, governmental and public organisations, including the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. The delegates of the patriots of Namibia were led by Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO).

The conference adopted a declaration and an action program. The declaration says that the meeting took place during the crucial period of struggle for freedom in southern Africa. The gaining of independence by Angola, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe has given a powerful impulse to the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa for liberation from colonialism, against racism and apartheid. In reply to that the racist regime of Pretoria makes desperate efforts for the purpose of preserving the illegal occupation of Namibia, and intensifies the exploration of the masses of the people of the Republic of South Africa, and threatens free Africa.

The declaration points out that the Republic of South Africa armed itself to the teeth and is trying to take possession of nuclear weapons with the assistance and complicity of the USA, Britain, the FRG, and France as well as the multinational corporations, so that it could intimidate and blackmail the governments and peoples of the region. The racists pursue the policy of cruel reprisals against the Namibian people, shamelessly plunder its natural resources, and use Namibia's territory as a springboard for aggressive actions against Zambia and the People's Republic of Angola.

The conference confirmed the SWAPO's status as the genuine representative of the Namibian people and condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia, emphasizing the necessity of preservation of its territorial integrity.

The participants in the conference pointed out that cooperation between the Republic of South Africa and the countries of the West is of danger to the cause of peace. Owing to the cooperation the racist regime of Pretoria gets weapons which it uses against the patriots of Namibia as well as for aggression against neighbouring states of the region.

The declaration points out that the countries of the West, by continuing to cooperate with the apartheid state and by frustrating the exercise of the international sanctions against the Republic of South Africa, make for the consolidation of the racist regime and increase the threat to peace.

They constantly sabotaged the efforts of the U.N. Council on Namibia and thereby broke its obligations which arise from the U.N. Charter, and facilitated the consolidation of the racist occupation forces in Namibia's territory.

The action program put forward at the conference envisages a further invigoration of the international movement of solidarity with the Namibian people's struggle for freedom and independence.

The conference called on the peoples and governments of all countries of the world to press for the exercise of the international sanctions against the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, including the embargo on oil deliveries, and for the withdrawal of all occupation forces from Namibia. The document emphasizes that the duty of the international community is to prevent the racists' attempts at achieving the recognition of the puppet "power bodies" which they are creating in Namibia's territory.

Soviet Delegate Gromyko Comment

LD131659 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] The world conference of solidarity with the struggle of the people of Namibia is concluding its work in the French capital today. Our correspondent in Paris Pavel Kasparov asked the head of the Soviet delegation, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries and director of the Africa Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Anatoliy Andreyevich Gromyko, to relate how the conference went.

[Begin Gromyko recording] I think the conference will play a great role in the struggle for the freedom of the people of Namibia. It was organized by the South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, with the support of the Namibia Council of the UN. Taking part in it were representatives of 31 states and more than 150 international and national organizations, parties, trade unions and national liberation movements. In recent years such countries as Angola, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe have achieved independence, and it appears that the nerves of the racists have been weakened and hence the racists from the Republic of South Africa are at present intensifying terror in Namibia.

The debates that took place here at the conference demonstrated that the Republic of South Africa, a threat to the world [ugroza miru], since they, by oppressing the people of Namibia, are to blame for the sharp conflict. I would also like to add that the public in the NATO countries, primarily in the United States--and this was also clear during our conference--must struggle with new strength against this threat, this challenge from the racists, because the main accomplices of the Republic of South Africa racists are the Western countries, the countries of NATO.

We believe, and this is the opinion of the whole of the Soviet public, that the racist regime is occupying Namibia in violation of all the norms of international law. They are impudently opposing the UN decisions. As was said by many conference participants, the racists of the Republic of South Africa have established a cruel occupying regime in Namibia. They are guilty of the gravest crimes against mankind. The Republic of South Africa regime is regularly committing acts of aggression against Angola and Zambia, and all conference participants, including our Soviet delegation, resolutely condemned all these acts and the suppression of the Namibian people and demanded the complete withdrawal of the occupiers from this country.

We consider SWAPO to be the only legitimate representative of the people of Namibia. Such is the firm position of the conference participants and such is also the firm position of the Soviet public. The conference adopted a program of action for solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people. This program, I am sure, will give a new impetus to the struggle, which will undoubtedly be crowned with victory over the racists. [end recording]

TASHKENT ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ISSUES STATEMENTS, CONCLUDES

Statement on Jerusalem

LD130214 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Tashkent, 12 Sep, TASS--Israeli aggressors' claims on Jerusalem and their attempt to make the holy city the so-called "eternal capital" of Israel cause the lawful indignation and anger of all Moslems and Christians as well as all honest people over the globe, says a special statement on Jerusalem adopted by the Islamic conference which ended in Tashkent. "We, participants in the conference dedicated to the coming 15th century of the Hegira era regard those actions as an impudent challenge to all Islamic world, world public and the United Nations", the statement stresses.

The document also points out the grave consequences with which the Tel Aviv administration's aggressive acts are fraught for the cause of peace. This is ignored by U.S. leaders who encourage Israel to obstruct U.N. decisions and challenge the international community.

By this sort of action the U.S. administration has again shown mankind repulsive hypocrisy behind the mask of so-called "protectors of Islam and Moslems", the Islamic conference stressed.

The document says: "We add our voices to the voices of all those who demand unconditional implementation of U.N. decisions".

The statement stresses that a fair solution to the Jerusalem issue may be found only in the context of a solution to the Palestinian problem, liberation of occupied Palestinian and all other Arab lands and restoration of the inalienable rights of the Arab Palestinian people, including their right to set up a sovereign state on their own soil.

Statement on Palestinians, Lebanese

LD131128 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Tashkent, 13 Sep, TASS--The participants in the Islamic Conference in Tashkent devoted to the advent of the 15th century Hegira adopted a statement of solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples--victims of the Israeli aggression. The document stresses that the main factor encouraging the predatory course of the aggressor-state is the global strategy of U.S. imperialism, the main ally of international Zionism and Israel.

"The point at issue is not only aggression against the sovereign state of Lebanon, but real genocide, mass extermination of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples."

Analysing the developments, which have been taking place in that region over the recent two years, the conference points out that "Israel's expansionism is most closely linked with the imperialism ambitions of the USA, which is trying to undermine the Arab national liberation movement and preserve a situation enabling it to exercise diktat and blackmail in the Moslem and other developing countries and plunder them unimpeded. The main sources of Israel's aggressiveness are the military penetration by the USA of the Middle East and Persian Gulf area, the U.S. military bases being hastily established in Israel, Egypt, Oman and Somalia.

Anwar as-Sadat, who placed the biggest Arab country among the ranks of allies of imperialism and Zionism, is directly responsible for Israel's crimes on the Arab soil, including in sacred Jerusalem.

In conclusion, the delegates to the conference stressed the necessity to use all means of influencing Israel and its patrons so as to put an end to the extermination of the Arabs, destruction of their towns and villages, liberate all the occupied Arab territories, restore justice, peace and well-being in the Middle East.

Appeal to World Muslims

LD131306 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Tashkent, 13 Sep, TASS--The participants in the Islamic conference in Tashkent, held to observe the advent of the 15th century of Hegira, adopted an appeal to all the Moslems of the world. "We sincerely wish you to mark worthily this important event and by doing so, to reaffirm your allegiance to the ideals of social justice, stronger peace on earth, and cooperation for the benefit of progress and prosperity," the document says.

"The 14th century of Hegira was a century rich in massive transformations which brought liberation from the bloody oppression of imperialism and colonialism to many Moslem peoples. At the same time the outgoing century, especially its second half, has clearly demonstrated that U.S. imperialism was the worst enemy of the Moslem peoples, the worst enemy of the cause of peace and social progress. It is U.S. imperialism which mercilessly exploits the population and the natural wealth of the developing nations, and constitutes the main barrier on the path of independent development of the Moslem states, and is the source of grave military threat," the participants in the conference note.

The appeal says: "In alliance with the forces of international reaction represented by the Zionist leadership of Israel, the traitor of the Arab peoples--As-Sadat, Beijing hegemonists and other enemies of peace and friendship among the nations, U.S. imperialists are zealously working up tensions in the Near and Middle East, in the Persian Gulf area, in Southeast Asia, and are trying to sow discord and enmity among the nations, among other things, to divide the Islamic world and to undermine its unity. They are engaged in the deployment of new types of nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and brazenly talk about a 'limited' nuclear war."

"We, the participants in the Islamic conference, declare that by the Islamic teaching such a policy is the embodiment of the monstrous forces of evil and injustice fraught with the threat of extermination of the human race."

"We reject all partial and separate agreements on the Middle East problem, first and foremost, the shameful Camp David deal concluded by Israel and Egypt under the auspices of the United States. We call upon the followers of Islam the world over, all people of good will to intensify support for the just struggle of the peoples of Arab countries for the return of Jerusalem, the liberation of all Israel-occupied Arab territories, for the exercise of the right of the Palestinian Arabs to establish their own independent state in their homeland under the leadership of the Palestinian Liberation Organization."

"We call upon the Moslems to cooperate closer with all peaceful forces which demand the convocation of a meeting of leaders of states from all the regions of the world to discuss key issues of international life, to map out ways of removing the seats of international tension and to limit the arms race."

Participants Praise

LD130221 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Tashkent, 12 Sep, TASS--A prominent Moslem clergyman Erkin Said Ahmed from Cyprus described the Islamic conference which ended today in Tashkent as a "historic meeting and a worthy start for the Moslem world's 15th century of the Hegira era." Speakers at the Tashkent meeting highly appreciated the conference attended by guests from more than 30 Asian, African and European countries alongside Soviet Moslems. Shaykh Daud Muhammad Salih al-Abadi, inspector for Islamic education of the Awqaf Ministry of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, said: "The conference will give a new impetus to the consolidation of friendship among nations. We are happy to jointly raise our voices in favour of peace and friendship. We express our gratitude to the Soviet Union for its position in the Palestinian issue." The Palestinian and other issues of concern to the Moslem world were discussed by the conference alongside theological, ethical and educational issues of concern to the Moslem world were discussed by the conference alongside theological, ethical and educational issues. All this is reflected in the documents adopted by the conference--a communique, an appeal to all Moslems of the world, declarations of solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, victims of Israeli aggression, and a statement on Jerusalem. Delegates to the conference also visited mosques, taking part in religious services, and visited the Islamic institute--a religious (?school) of higher learning. Delegates to the conference had a meeting with Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister of the Uzbek Republic Minavar Tursunov. The Government of the Uzbek Republic held a reception in their honour.

Conclusion of Conference

LD121824 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Tashkent, 12 Sep, TASS--Islamic conference in Tashkent which has completed its deliberations today in Tashkent, capital of Soviet Uzbekistan, was devoted to the coming of the 15th century of Hegira. The conference was attended by Moslem representatives of over 30 countries of Asia, Africa, Europe, representatives of Moslem religion in the Soviet Union, as well as delegations of other churches, international and regional religious organizations. Following the motto that "the 15th century of Hegira must be a century of peace and friendship among peoples", the conference participants discussed during four days a broad range of problems bearing, besides religious subjects, on the problems of peaceful co-existence of states and strengthening friendship between peoples. The conference adopted a number of documents. These include an appeal to all the Moslems of the earth which among others, calls on all people of goodwill to cooperate in the struggle for peace, progress and prosperity. The appeal says that U.S. imperialism is the worst enemy of the Moslem people, of the cause of peace and social progress. It is U.S. imperialism that ruthlessly exploits the peoples and the natural resources of the developing countries and represents the main obstacle on the path of independent development of Moslem states, a source of military threat. The appeal stresses that the policy of the United States aims at establishing military bases in different parts of the globe, interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, and threatens mankind with a nuclear war. The conference participants expressed solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples--victims of the Israeli aggression which is supported by the United States, angrily denounced the Camp David collusion which aims at perpetuating the annexation of Arab lands. The Islamic conference adopted a statement of solidarity with Palestinian and Lebanese peoples as well as a statement on Jerusalem. The document rejects the Zionist claims to the city of Jerusalem and the attempts to make it a so-called "eternal capital" of Israel. The participants and guests of the conference expressed a profound gratitude to the Government of the USSR and the Government of Uzbekistan which have created favourable conditions for the forum.

TOLKUNOV NOTES HOUSE OPPOSITION TO SOMALIA MILITARY AID

LD111213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 80 p 5

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov Report: "Congressmen Object"]

[Text] New York, 3 Sep--The House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee Subcommittee on Africa has sent Secretary of State E. Muskie a letter expressing sharp opposition to the granting of American military aid to Somalia. In the congressmen's opinion, such a step could draw the United States into a military conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia and exacerbate U.S. relations with many countries.

The letter notes that, despite the State Department's statement that the Somali regime has recently allegedly been refraining from aggressive military actions, the subcommittee has quite different information at its disposal. At least three Somali battalions, it notes, and also more than 1,000 so-called "instructors" are still on Ethiopian territory.

Under with an agreement signed between Washington and Mozambique [as published], the United States is to send Siad Barre's regime military and economic aid to the extent of more than $40 million in exchange for making Somali bases and ports available to the American Armed Forces. These "strongpoints," in the opinion of Washington strategists, are to become another link in the chain of bases with which the United States is enmeshing the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf region, threatening the independence of Near and Middle East peoples.

U.S.-EGYPTIAN AGREEMENT ON MILITARY MANEUVERS REPORTED

LD130356 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0920 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Washington, 12 Sep (TASS)--A "provisional agreement" has been reached between the United States and Egypt on holding military maneuvers on Egyptian territory at the beginning of December, with participation of units of the "rapid deployment force," the CBS television company reported on Thrusday. Two thousand American troops and their equipment will be flown to Egypt to take part. ABC, another television company, noted that the aim of these exercises is to demonstrate the U.S. capability of "reacting" to "crisis situations" in the Persian Gulf area. In this connection it said that the exercises could form part of a new attempt at armed intervention against Iran on the pretext of "liberating" the American hostages. According to ABC, the holding of the American-Egyptian exercises has been approved by President as-Sadat. The fact that it is intended to hold exercises with the participation of the "rapid deployment force" was indirectly confirmed by Harold Brown, secretary of defense, who said on Thursday in a conversation with a group of journalists that the United States "is planning maneuvers of the corps" in the near future. It is noteworthy that the American Punitive troops are to be sent to the Egyptian Ra's-Banas air base on a Peninsula in the Red Sea. Earlier, the Carter administration reported plans to "modernize" this base, which, along with other bases in Egypt, Israel, Oman, Somalia and Kenya, will be a support point for the "rapid deployment force" in the Near East. The intended provocative American-Egyptian "exercises" are yet another proof of the fact that the United States is not striving at all for a peaceful settlement in the Near East, but rather to strengthen its military-strategic positions there.

REAGAN ON KHOMEYNI CONDITIONS; U.S.-IRAN ACCORD NOTED

LD141850 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Washington, 14 Sep, TASS--Presidential candidate from the Republican Party Ronald Reagan has told here journalists that he agrees with three out of four conditions advanced by the leader of the Iranian revolution Ayatollah Khomeyni for the release of the American hostages. The United States can and should, he said, agree to Iranian demands to unfreeze their assets at American Banks, to give up all financial claims to Iran and stop interference into its affairs. Simultaneously the United States should insist on the immediate release of the hostages on the basis of an accord which might be reached between the United States and Iran. Attainment of this accord should not be delayed.

ARTICLE DISCUSSES STORY OF KOURDAKOV IN CANADA

LD101307 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 7 September 1980, publishes on page 3 a 2,300-word Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy dispatch from Yu. Yegin under the headline "Act Three: The Story of a Betrayal." It tells the story of Sergey Kourdakov, after he fled from the Soviet Union to Canada "full of bright hopes based on complete and unreserved trust in all kinds of radio voices which pollute our air." Yegin records Kourdakov's remains during his early days in Canada as reported by Western journalists and his growing disillusionment as his expectations were not fulfilled. He asserts that Kourdakov then began to "lie" about the Soviet Union for his own ends, and describes how he then turned to the church, first in Canada and then in California, becoming involved in an organization for "underground evangelism," where his role was to speak of the "'horrors' of persecution of Christians in the USSR." Yegin then relates how Kourdakov was accused of treachery by Soviet seamen in Vancouver, and how he was never paid by the organization he worked for and eventually shot himself.

TSVETOV RAPS MIYAZAWA REMARKS ON SOVIET POLICIES

OW131005 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Tsvetov report from Tokyo]

[Text] In a lecture delivered at the press center in Tokyo, chief cabinet secretary Miyazawa touched on the Soviet domestic situation and the policies of the Soviet Union. He made false remarks about difficulties the Soviet economy allegedly faces as a result of crop failures last year and told a pack of downright lies about Soviet foreign policy.

For example, Miyazawa said that it is hard to say that the Soviet Union will never engage in adventurism, in view of its military supremacy. This is a trick bourgeois politicians usually resort to and is not new. They maneuver to make people believe that the Soviet Union pursues goals and takes actions which have nothing to do with actual Soviet foreign policy. Miyazawa simply repeated what had been carried in the U.S. press.

It is unlikely that Miyazawa does not know that Soviet foreign policy constantly seeks to maintain lasting world peace and security. This is particularly evident from the recent, repeated statements by high-level Soviet circles. The peace-loving spirit of the Soviet Union is reflected in its new proposals and concrete steps in the international arena.

In his recent speech at Alma-Ata, capital city of the Kazakh republic, Brezhnev said that Soviet foreign policy is a clear and sincere peace policy and is not directed against any third country, and that the Soviet Union is not demanding any other country's territory nor interfering in their internal affairs. Touching on Japanese-Soviet relations, Brezhnev also expressed the Soviet Union's readiness to develop relations with Japan in the economic and other fields.

Therefore, there really seems no need to argue with Miyazawa. However, it is the timing of his lecture that matters. The Soviet Union has just expressed its renewed serious desire to develop good-neighborly, practical relations with Japan. Japan will naturally have to show its response to this Soviet move. In this connection, it seems that Miyazawa wanted to block any affirmative response to advance.

Miyazawa seems to have no desire to establish good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union and therefore wants to cast suspicions about Soviet foreign policy. We cannot but have our doubts about Miyazawa's attitude since lately a number of top-ranking Japanese leaders have expressed the desire to open a dialogue with the Soviet Union. Whether Miyazawa will join in the dialogue or not is his own personal problem, but at least he should not block the dialogue as he has no reason to do so.

ITO ASIAN TOUR ATTEMPT TO EXPAND JAPANESE ROLE

LD121521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 80 p 5

[Yevgeniy Rusakov article under the rubric "Our Commentaries": "'Leader' Being Led"]

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister M. Ito has completed his tour of a number of Asian countries. The first diplomatic journey by the head of the foreign policy department has shown quite eloquently what course the new government of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki intends to take in international relations. M. Ito's entourage described the visit as "Japan's first step toward becoming the leader of the Western camp in Asia." What, then lies behind this formula?

It is obvious that the country's ruling circles, expressing the interests of Japanese monopolies, are thirsting to reinforce their economic penetration of a number of countries in that region with political and military levers. One more step has also been taken toward satisfying Washington's insistence on "sharing the burden," including the military burden, with the United States and NATO in the name of "three-way" cooperation among the centers of the capitalist world. The United States attaches special significance to further involving Japan in its Pacific strategy aimed at achieving regional superiority within the framework of the White House's pursuit of the chimera of global military superiority. The newspaper MAINICHI writes about hopes that "Japan will play a 'political role' corresponding to its economic strength in stabilizing the situation in Asia... in accordance with the reduction in the U.S. presence in Asia."

M. Ito's tour is particularly significant in the sphere of Japan's further involvement in the dangerous American-Chinese compact. What Japan delicately calls the country's contribution to "resolving the Kampuchean and Afghan problems" has in fact turned out to be total solidarity with the undeclared war by imperialist forces--the United States above all--and their Beijing accomplices against Kampuchea and Afghanistan. M. Ito directly stated his intention of undertaking "joint actions" at the coming UN session in support of the bloody Pol Pot clique and U.S. policy in Asia. He announced at a press conference in Beijing that Japanese ambassadors to more than 40 states have been instructed to mount a campaign to keep Kampuchea's UN seat for Pol Pot's butchers.

M. Ito's demonstrative trip to the bases of Afghan counterrevolutionaries in Pakistan's northwestern regions speaks for itself. No wonder, after this, that the Japanese minister supported the provocative policy of Islamabad, which has turned its country's territory into a bridgehead for aggression against Democratic Afghanistan.

M. Ito's tour ended in Beijing, where Tokyo's policy of this sort naturally received a very warm blessing. As the Japanese minister's talks with the Chinese leaders showed, Beijing is trying to bind Tokyo still more tightly to its hegemonist, great-power policy. M. Ito agreed with a statement by his colleague Huang Hua that the USSR must "pay" for helping Afghanistan, and Vietnam for supporting People's Kampuchea.

Being led by Washington and Beijing, Tokyo is departing from a realistic, balanced policy taking account of the need for good-neighborly relations with the USSR and for the relaxation of international tension. This course runs counter to Japan's national interests and the cause of peace.

TSEDENBAL LEAVES MOSCOW FOR HOME AFTER 'REST' VISIT

LD131919 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 13 Sep, TASS--Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, left Moscow for home today. He has been in the Soviet Union for a rest at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

DOST MAKES MOSCOW STOPOVER EN ROUTE TO UN SESSION

Talks With Gromyko

LD121446 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, made a stopover in Moscow today on his way to the UN General Assembly session in New York. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, received Dost and held talks with him on issues of mutual interest, including those connected with the coming session of the UN General Assembly. Andrey Andreyevich gave a lunch in honor of Dost at which there was an exchange of friendly toasts.

Departure for New York

LD130912 Moscow TASS in English 0903 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 13 Sep, TASS--Foreign Minister of Afghanistan, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost, who was staying in the USSR en route to New York for the U.N. General Assembly session, has today left Moscow.

DRA ISSUES PROTEST NOTE ON U.S. JOURNALISTS

LD141122 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Kabul, 14 Sep, BAKHTAR--Here is the text of a protest launched by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the U.S. Government.

Two members of a counter revolutionary mercenary band, named Shiekh Mula Mir and Mudir Mohammad Gul, who were arrested by Afghan authorities recently, have testified during the investigation that late last March a group of American journalists who had entered ilegally Afghanistan, joined their group.

The American journalists disguised themselves under the cover of Afghan national dresses, they were equipped with film shooting facilities. While the journalists were together with the bandits, the robber members of the band attacked Fatehabad of Surkhrod, Afghanistan, and captured three toiling people who were busy in the irrigation project. One of the American journalists ordered the robbers to torture the workers first and then attack them with a barrage of stones and assassinate them. This scene was filmed by the Americans. Later the commentator of the CBS television network, Dan Rather, in an interview with the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR made a story that at the end of March, he at the head of a delegation of cameramen entered Afghanistan secretly and prepared a film titled the "Afghan's Fight for Independence".

The data presented by Dan Rather are exactly the same given by the mercenary bandits. No doubt, Dan Rather personally participated in the torture and massacre of the three Afghan workers. Thus tHis bloody murder was committed in the Afghanistan soil. There are witnesses in this case. The name of one of them is known. He is USA citizen Dan Rather.

The DRA Foreign Minister summoned the charge d'affairs of the U.S. Embassy in Kabul to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Sept. 10, 1980 and handed over the protest letter to him. It is written in the letter that the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs strongly protest over the illegal entering of American citizens into Afghanistan territory which is a gross violation of the sovereignty of DRA, and for their participation in the event and the massacre of three Afghan citizens. Moreover the DRA Foreign Ministry has demanded the trial of these criminals and asked that American side should fully compensate the material and psychological damages incurred upon the families and relatives of the deceased.

U.S. GUARANTEE COULD LEAD TO SOVIET WITHDRAWAL

LD121141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by M. Barialay, member of the PDPR Central Committee, member of the DRA Revolutionary Council and chief editor of the newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR: "The People Watch Over the Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul--By virtue of its strategic and geographical situation in the region, Afghanistan has always been in the field of vision of colonialist and imperialist circles. If the country's historical development in the last 50 years is analyzed, the conclusion can be drawn that the colonialists and imperialists kept Afghanistan constantly in their sights and sought to turn it into a bridgehead for struggle against the national liberation movement in that part of the world.

Today the ground has been knocked from under the feet of the reactionaries and their imperialist patrons. In these conditions they seek various methods in the struggle and strive to penetrate our revolutionary movement and--most dangerously--to penetrate the very core of that movement, the party of the working class. The dangerous consequences of this process are well known: The usurpation of power in the country by Amin and his clique.

The victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan is the result of the correct utilization of the existing political situation and the objective and subjective conditions which had arisen. Our revolution was of a national, democratic, anti-imperialist nature and forms part of the people's anti-imperialist struggle. That is why, from the young republic's earliest steps, enemies started to weave nets of conspiracy against our revolution. The reason is clear: The April revolution struck directly at the interests of imperialists who were trying to keep the region's countries in check.

The imperialists, despite all the intrigues and the activity of their agents, were unable to suppress the national liberation movement in the region. Then they changed their tactics. The opponents of Democratic Afghanistan tried to direct the revolution's development along a false path. They established illegal ties with traitors to the motherland who had penetrated the party and government and used them to suppress true patriots and fighters for the Afghan people's happiness. In other words, the traitors carried out tasks set by the imperialists. Thus the strategic goal of Democratic Afghanistan's enemies remained the same--to stop the revolutionary transformations in the country.

Reactionary forces took advantage of Amin's criminal policy to strike serious blows against the heart of the revolution. At the same time they created bases on Pakistani territory where reserve counterrevolutionary detachments were formed. Arab reactionaries and Zionists led by the United States, in conjunction with Chinese hegemonists, interfered in our country's affairs.

Our region is poorly developed economically and technically. We did not have enough experience independently to defend the motherland and rebuff the joint attacks by reactionary forces.

But the April revolution reflected the interests of the broad people's masses. And its cause must not perish. The party found the strength and managed to uphold its gains and achieve the victory of 27 December 1979. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council turned at that critical time to our true friend--the Soviet Union--with a request for immediate assistance, including military assistance, for defense against outside aggression. That request did not go unanswered, and a limited contingent of Soviet troops came to the assistance of the revolutionary government.

The way was blocked to reaction, to imperialist interference in Afghanistan's affairs. But that did not mean that the enemies stopped interfering in our internal affairs. They began an undeclared war against the people's power, financing the activity of counterrevolutionaries, sending saboteurs and spies onto the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and sowing terror. Many of them have been neutralized and have given evidence revealing the secret mainsprings of the counterrevolutionary activity of the imperialists and their accomplices.

But they will not succeed in deflecting from their course the Afghan people, who bear aloft the banner of the April revolution under the PDPA's leadership. The guarantee of this is people's masses' faith in the April revolution ideas, the Soviet Union's assistance, and progressive mankind's support for our struggle. Being on the side of the Afghan revolution's just cause at present is proof of loyalty to the principles of the international solidarity of progressive and revolutionary forces, evidence of political maturity, as was the case in the period of the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle against the aggression of the American imperialists and later the Chinese hegemonists. Our revolution is an integral part of the international revolutionary process and the people's national liberation and anti-imperialist movement. And it is quite obvious that the triumph of the April revolution strikes another blow against imperialism's strategic plans, as a result of which the reactionaries' positions have become weaker while the forces of peace, independence and social progress have strengthened. Our revolution opened up new potential for the creation of an atmosphere of political stability in the region.

We are fighting for the relaxation of tension and the establishment of relations between states on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems, and we reassert our adherence to the nonaligned movement. The 14 May DRA initiative demonstrated our country's goodwill and embodies the sincere desire to direct events back into the channel of political solutions taking into account objective realities and aimed at eliminating seats of war in the region. In accordance with the DRA proposal the ending and guaranteed nonresumption of any form of outside interference in the republic's internal affairs by the United States would make it possible to resolve the question of the withdrawal of the limited contingent of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. But the opponents of Democratic Afghanistan have not responded to our proposals. This was indicated by recent conference of Islamic states' foreign ministers in Islamabad, the holding of which was inspired by imperialist forces under U.S. auspices and was directed against the Afghan revolution.

On the other hand, it goes without saying that any discussion of the so-called "Afghan question" without representatives of the DRA Government is invalid.

The Beijing hegemonists are teamed in the same harness with imperialist circles. Alongside the United States, Beijing has become one of the main stiflers of freedom and independence. Let us recall American Defense Secretary Brown's winter visit to China. There was discussion then of stepping up military cooperation between those two countries with respect to Afghanistan. Announcing that "appropriate steps, will be taken, the United States and China in effect agreed on the distribution of duties: Beijing will support the counterrevolutionaries with deliveries of firearms and other weapons, while Washington helps to rearm Pakistan, which is assigned the role of the main bridgehead for interference in Afghanistan's affairs.

As for Western countries, with respect to Afghanistan many of them follow in the wake of American foreign policy, as is known. But even in those states there are forces which come out in defense of our revolution. And their voice is becoming ever stronger and more resolute. This is the case in particular in France, the FRG and Portugal.

To some extent, in many Western countries the attitude to the April revolution has become a kind of compass defining the political course of a particular organization. The world's progressive forces are increasingly active in exposing imperialist agents' actions against the DRA.

Our enemies conduct lying propaganda, train reactionary gangs and compile various invasion plans. But we are capable of rebuffing them decisively. On our side is the great Soviet Union--the Afghan people's true and reliable friend. The Soviet state, led by V.I Lenin, was the first to recognize Afghanistan's independence. It was then that the foundations were laid for a new stage in relations between our peoples based on the principles of equality, good neighborliness, friendship and respect for territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

The ties of our friendship have been tried and tested by time. Since the April revolution, particularly at the second stage of its development, as was noted in the message from Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and A.N. Kosygin to Comrade Babrak Karmal in connection with Afghanistan's independence day, Soviet-Afghan relations have been filled with new content. Broad potentials have opened up for the development and strengthening of revolutionary solidarity and the traditional friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries' peoples. Our states' friendship must be developed and strengthened!

SOVIET SOLDIER RECOUNTS AFGHAN SERVICE LIFE

LD051425 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 80 p 3

[Pvt Oleg Sukhov "Letter from Afghanistan" under general headline "Guardians of Peace": "Defending the Revolution"]

[Text] Afghanistan--By the will of duty and conscience, together with my comrades I am fulfilling the honorable mission of an internationalist serviceman on Afghan territory. In helping the young republic to defend the gains of the April revolution against its enemies, we have certainly gained new understanding of the feeling which our fathers and grandfathers experienced as they marched through the liberated streets of Warsaw, Budapest, Prague....

Internationalist serviceman--how noble these words sound. We are proud that with our deeds we are continuing the glorious tradition of the Soviet soldier, whose main commandment is to help his neighbor and defend the weak.

Our service has many difficulties, but the main one is remoteness from our own land. One often dreams of home.... All the same, our army destiny is enviable and happy--I am sure all of us will remember these days the rest of our lives. We are acting to help our friends--the Afghan people--to rebuff aggression. That is why we can endure all the hardships and difficulties. We are serving the people's good and happiness and devoting our energy to the common cause, and that trebles your strength.

Delegations often go from our unit to Kabul to take part in rallies of solidarity with Afghan young people. Such meetings take place in a very warm and friendly atmosphere and sometimes become festive demonstrations.

I was lucky enough to be part of a delegation from our battalion's Komsomol bureau to a ceremonial rally devoted to the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, in Kabul's machine building technical school. The name of Vladimir Ilich is well known and loved here.

The auditorium was festively decked with flowers and flags. Careful hands fixed a portrait of V.I. Lenin on the wall. Later, talking with the students themselves, we learned much of interest about their life and studies. On the eve of the celebrations of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, the students held the first communist subbotnik and thereby laid the foundations for a good tradition.

Looking at these guys, our contemporaries, we were proud and happy that our dreams, our ideals are close and precious to people here too. The republic is living through a difficult time, but in view of the tremendous desire with which the young people look to their country's future, it can be boldly asserted that all the hardships and difficulties along the path of building a new society will be overcome.

Many kind, warm words were said at the meeting about the USSR, which extended the hand of friendship during a difficult period for the revolution. Speakers succeeded one another, but all the speeches were permeated with the main idea of Lenin's precepts and the Soviet-Afghan friendship--tried and tested over the decades--at whose source was the great Lenin.

We said goodbye sadly. We wished to prolong those minutes of close, fraternal contact. We parted, but I am sure that each of us took away in his memory an indelible impression of that day. Such meetings are inspiring, they give you strength. You become even more clearly aware of your duty as an internationalist serviceman.

We worked here on the day of the communist subbotnik and celebrated 1 May and the glorious victory day. Reading the newspapers, we rejoice in our motherland's successes, and we were rooting for our Olympic athletes, so we cannot be considered cut off. In our thoughts and deeds, the motherland is always with us. And we are always with the fatherland. We sense its attention and concern every hour.

I remember a day when Moscow concert artists visited us. It was pleasant for us to learn that they themselves had wanted to perform for servicemen serving on Afghan territory.

There were no lengthy preparations, four trucks with their sides lowered served as an improvised stage. This remarkable concert lasted 2 hours, and in that time it was as if we were at home.

The concert ended. The trucks lifted their sides and were put back into service. But the songs we heard here, far from the motherland, will resound in our memories for a long time. We gave the artists bouquets of wild flowers, and we went back to our combat duties.

And we hope that the shots will soon die down on Afghanistan's territory and that flowers of peace and happiness will bloom.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN SEND CONDOLENCES TO REDDY, GANDHI

LD121117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 80 p 2

["Condolences Telegram"]

[Text] L.I. Brezhnev and A.N. Kosygin have sent a telegram to the president of India, Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, and Indian Prime Minister Indira Ghandhi, expressing their sincere sympathy and profound condolences to the families of the dead in connection with the disaster which has struck the friendly nation of India causing substantial damage and claiming victims among the population of the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

NORTHEAST INDIA DISORDERS AIMED AT DESTABILIZATION

LD121011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 80 p 5

[Veniamin Shurygin "Commentator's Column": "Vain Attempts"]

[Text] New Delhi--The attention of the Indian Government and broad public has been drawn to the alarming events in the country's internal political life. For over 5 months now a tense situation has persisted in the northeast, mainly in Assam State, where the local nationalist organizations are demanding the deportation of "foreigners," that is, of citizens not of Assamese origin who at different times have come from certain other Indian states and from Bangladesh and Nepal to reside there. During the continuing antigovernment campaign, demands of a separatist nature have been put forward and calls have been made for the northeast states' separation from India.

The obscurantist organization Jam'iat-e Eslami has stepped up its activity in Jammu and Kashmir State. It leaders have made provocative statements and called on the state's Muslim population to struggle for Kashmir's "independence" from India.

The wave of religion-based disorders has spread throughout Uttar Pradesh State--the largest in the country in terms of population. As a result of the clashes, about 200 people died in the city of Moradabad alone. As the local press notes, the disorders were clearly prepared in advance.

Behind all these events can be seen the activity of forces interested in destabilizing India's internal political situation with the aim of exerting pressure on its government's foreign policy. "It is characteristic, notes N.K. Krishnan, secretary of the Communist Party of India National Council organizations, that separatist, religious, fanatical organizations, be they Muslim or Hindu, are directing their fire mainly and primarily against the communists and other left forces, disseminating slander about the Soviet Union, working to undermine Indian-Soviet friendship, attacking the anti-imperialist aspects of India's nonalignment policy and conducting pro-imperialist and Maoist propaganda.

India's Government is taking appropriate measures to safeguard national unity and sovereignty. The attempts to destabilize the situation in the country will scarcely help those who are inspiring and organizing them to achieve their aims, since the government's present policy enoys the support of the overwhelming majority of India's multmillion population.

TIKHONOV, INDIAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD121055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Views"]

[Text] On 8 September N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Indian Agriculture Minister R. Birendra Singh, who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

During the conversation there was an exchange of views on the state and prospects of Soviet-Indian cooperation in the sphere of agriculture and related sectors.

SRV NOTE URGES RESUMPTION OF TALKS WITH PRC

LD131016 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Hanoi, 13 Sep, TASS--Resumption of Vietnamese-Chinese talks is an urgent matter in view of a further aggravation of tensions on the border between the SRV and China. It will meet the interests of the peoples of the two countries and contribute to the establishment of peace in Southeast Asia, says the note issued here by the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam addressed to the PRC Foreign Ministry.

The SRV Foreign Ministry proposes the Chinese side to start a third round of talks in Hanoi on October 6.

The second round of the Vietnamese-Chinese talks, which was held in Beijing, is known to have been unilaterally broken off by the Chinese authorities. Since then, despite the repeated proposals of the Vietnamese side, Beijing has evaded their resumption.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NGUYEN CO THACH VISIT

Talks at Foreign Ministry

LD121547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 9 September Nguyen Co Thach, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and SRV foreign minister, had warm, friendly talks at the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Foreign Ministry on questions of mutual interest.

On the same day Nguyen Co Thach visited the "V.I. Lenin's Study and Apartment in the Kremlin" Museum.

Levchenko Commentary

LD132218 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] The Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has ended an official visit to the Soviet Union. In Moscow he had talks with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko. Our commentator Leonid Levchenko writes that Soviet-Vietnamese meetings have been a fine tradition for a long time. The importance of Soviet-Vietnamese co-operation for peace not only in Southeast Asia is particularly great today, when forces of imperialism and the Beijing hegemonists who are close to them would like to turn back the process of improvement in the international situation. They are trying not only to impose a new dangerous round of the arms race but to interfere in the internal affairs of other nations, and are creating by their actions seats of tension in various parts of the world.

The forces of imperialism and chauvinism are responsible for the complex situation in Southeast Asia. They are poisoning the international climate in the Far East and on the Hindustan Subcontinent. Washington is building up its military presence in the Indian Ocean and it is pushing the ASEAN countries into turning their organization into a military and political grouping. In turn, Beijing would like to assume the role of the (?strike force) of those groups who oppose progressive changes that meet the interests of the nations of the Asian Continent.

According to the official release about the visit to this country by the Vietnamese foreign minister, the Soviet Union and Vietnam, together with other countries of the socialist community, counter these attempts with their consistent policy of principle, to promote peace and security of the nations, to defend their lawful rights and interests.

That, in part, is the objective of the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty countries about an important aspect of the struggle to contain the arms race and to move over to disarmament. These proposals concern a world summit to consider questions linked with removing hotbeds of international tension and preventing war. The Soviet Union fully supports the efforts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to develop relations of good neighborliness and cooperation with the ASEAN countries, to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. That is also the aim of the new Vietnamese proposals to China, to start a third round of talks about a settlement of relations between the two countries in Hanoi on 6 October.

During the Vietnamese foreign minister's visit to this country it has been reaffirmed that relations of brotherhood between the Soviet Union and Vietnam which received the stamp of approval in the treaty of friendship and cooperation between them are spreading to more and more spheres and are developing steadily.

The meetings and talks between Leonid Brezhnev and Le Duan last summer were of great political importance for all-round strengthening and expansion of the Soviet-Vietnamese links, for determining the main directions for the development of cooperation between the two countries on the international scene. As President Brezhnev noted, Soviet-Vietnamese friendship was built strongly and with every year it was getting richer and brighter.

Variation to Item on Gromyko Talks

A comparison of the item entitled "Nguyen Co Thach Pays Official Visit to USSR" and subtitled "Talks With Gromyko" published on page E 1 of the 10 September 1980 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with a TASS report carried in Moscow PRAVDA on 4 Sep under the headline "In an Atmosphere of Friendship and Unity" permits the following clarification.

First paragraph, line five make read...atmosphere of friendship and unity, the prospects were...

COMMENTARY SCORES ASEAN STAND ON INDOCHINA

BK121515 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1500 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Unattributed Commentary: "Who Is Responsible for Southeast Asian Tension?"]

[Text] The third ASEAN interparliamentary organization met in Jakarta recently. A communique issued at the end of the meeting sounded rather confusing. Among other things, it twisted the causes of the currently growing tension in Southeast Asia. To be exact, participants in the Jakarta meeting blamed Vietnam for the tense situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border.

There are reasons to believe that such an assessment of events can hardly be called an independent one. ASEAN made this assessment under growing pressure by outside powers, especially Beijing and Washington.

Beijing and Washington have been trying to use the ASEAN countries, particularly Thailand, as a tool to attain their strategic goals in the region. Thailand has been changed into a base for subversion against Indochinese countries bordering it. With active Washington support, Beijing has been encouraging remnants of the Pol Pot gang to launch armed incursions into Democratic Kampuchean territory, supplying arms, ammunition and food to them. Their camps, falsely called refugee camps, have actually served as rest camps for troops fighting the Kampuchean people.

In view of these facts, one can only conclude that Beijing and Washington are the true instigators and culprits in the undeclared war on the Thai-Kampuchean border, and they are attempting to precipitate a confrontation between ASEAN and the three Indochinese countries. As was pointed out by the ASEAN interparliamentary organization meeting in Jakarta, these attempts have been intensified in anticipation of the forthcoming UN General Assembly session.

Beijing and Washington are trying to persuade the ASEAN countries to join them in their attempt to block recognition of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council and again prevent the lawful representatives of the Kampuchean people from occupying their legitimate seat at the United Nations, so that the seat can continue to be occupied by the Pol Pot chieftains, who are responsible for the death of 3 million Kampucheans and have been sentenced to death for their genocidal crime.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has made an assessment of these facts and aims. Speaking to reporters in New Delhi, she said: India cannot support the Pol Pot regime, which is responsible for a massive crime against its people. The Heng Samrin government is controlling the situation in the country and so, we recognize his government.

Is there a way out of the [words indistinct] situation, Beijing and Washington have created [words indistinct] in Southeast Asia? Yes, there is a way out. Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, at their recent meeting in Vientiane, declared their readiness to support ASEAN in endeavoring to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. They have taken concrete steps to solve the conflict, especially in areas along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

It is not the fault of the three Indochinese countries that their initiatives have not received a positive response from ASEAN countries which, according to their declarations, are also proposing the creation of a zone of peace and stability in the region.

The Soviet Union supports the constructive proposals put forth by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. As was stated by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko at a dinner in Moscow in honor of SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, the proposals could serve as a proper basis for normalizing relations between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries as well as [words indistinct] the situation in the region. Gromyko said it was clear that the matter was of no less importance to ASEAN countries than it was to the Indochinese countries.

BREZHNEV, SINGAPORE PRESIDENT EXCHANGE MESSAGES

LD121013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 80 p 2

[TASS report: "Marking the Holiday"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev sent Benjamin Henry Sheares, president of the Republic of Singapore, a telegram conveying to him and to the country's people congratulations and good wishes in connection with national republic day.

In a reply telegram the president of Singapore expressed sincere gratitude for the warm congratulations and conveyed best wishes to L.I. Brezhnev.

BRIEFS

LAO COORDINATION PROTOCOL--Yesterday the Soviet Union and Laos signed a protocol in Moscow on coordinating national plans for 1981 through 1985. The document provides for further development of economic cooperation and outlines measures to guarantee a steady advancement of the Laotian economy. In the 5 years mutual trade is expected to grow three-and-a-half fold. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 13 Sep 80 LD]

PINKOWSKI, PAP CITED ON POLISH SITUATION

LD121226 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Sep,TASS--Addressing a meeting of party active members of the Poznan Voivodship, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Jozef Pinkowski stressed that the workers' protests which took place were directed not against socialism and the party, but against deformations which developed in socio-economic life. He pointed out that it is now important that a normal pace of work be established. Jozef Pinkowski pointed to the need of eliminating tension which still emerges at some enterprises.

Dwelling on the Polish Government's activities in the present situation, PAP agency indicates that the tasks of improving working conditions and raising living standards of the society have been put forward. PAP agency stresses that the government, however, cannot assume any unrealistic commitments which are impossible to fulfil. One cannot cross the borders which determine the state's economic potentiality and observance of foreign trade obligations.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF ANTISOCIALISTS CITED

LD131316 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1230 GMT 13 Sep 80

["Article on ZYCIE WARSZAWY"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 September (TASS)--The events of the last few weeks, which were dramatic for the entire Polish people, have brought to the fore very forcefully the problems of the ideological struggle, ZYCIE WARSZAWY writes. Each aggravation of tension, irrespective of its nature and causes, gave rise in the West to an anticommunist campaign and intensified the activity of antisocialist elements in Poland. This hampered a settlement of the emerging conflicts and adversely affected the international situation, complicating the process of detente.

The use of recent events in Poland by local and foreign antisocialist forces has not, in the final analysis, yielded the expected results, the paper stresses. The opposition groupings in Poland were not supported by the working people. They did not find support because in Polish society there are no class forces or significant public circles who, by expressing opposition interests, could approve and advocate changing the foundations of the state. The weakness of public support for antisocialist opposition forces does not, however, give us grounds for underestimating them, ZYCIE WARSZAWY further points out. It is not enough simply to expose the links between these persons and the anticommunist centers and to show their political course. In many cases one should carry on ideological polemics with them on their views, show their real political face, their hostile attitude to the interests of the people and the Polish state.

The near future will be a period of animated political life and acute ideological arguments, the paper writes in conclusion. All this demands the ideological mobilization of the party and raising the ideological and political activity of all party members.

DISCUSSIONS IN POLAND UNDERWAY ON DEFINING TASKS

LD141904 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Sep, TASS--It is reported here that the discussion of the results of the events of the recent weeks is continuing in the Polish United Workers' Party. The discussion is under way on defining the main ideological, political and social tasks for the present. Plenary meetings are held of voivodship committees of the Polish United Workers' Party and conferences of party activists.

Held yesterday was a plenary meeting of the Lublin Voivodship Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. Taking part in it was member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Mieczyslaw Jagielski. Meetings of party activists were also held in Pile and Rzesow with the participation of representatives of the central party leadership.

The PAP news agency points out that concrete proposals are put forward at the meetings, and programmes of action of party organizations are discussed.

The participants in the discussion express the unanimous opinion that it is necessary to restore the economic equilibrium as soon as possible, to keep the normal pace of work which is the necessary condition for effective satisfaction of social requirements, demands and proposals advanced by the working people.

SHCHERBITSKIY VISIT IN BULGARIA REPORTED

LD121043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Learning About Bulgaria"]

[Text] Sofia, 8 Sep--V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, who is in Bulgaria on a friendly visit, has been touring the country. He went to Blagoevgrad where he met the okrug party economic aktiv and did a sightseeing tour of the Pirin district capital.

Then V.V. Shcherbitskiy visited Plovdiv Okrug. He familiarized himself with the okrug's achievements in the agricultural sphere, visited the G. Dimitrov Science Production Complex and Scientific Research Institute of Vegetable Growing and toured the old Plovdiv architectural preservation area. The visitor laid flowers on the fraternal grave of those who died for the Bulgarian people's freedom.

Today V.V. Shcherbitskiy visited Pleven, where he saw the Pleven Epic-1877 illuminated display.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy was accompanied on his tour of the country by C. Doynov and A. Lilov, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the BCP Central Committee, and also by N.P. Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

BULGARIAN ENVOY HOSTS ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

LD121545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 80 p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "To Mark the Holiday"]

[Text] To mark the national holiday--the 36th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, held a reception on 9 September.

The reception was attended by I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.I. Marchuk and Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers, representatives of party, soviet and public organizations, military leaders and other officials.

AMBASSADOR PRESENTS KAPITONOV WITH BULGARIAN AWARD

LD130310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Zhulev, the ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the USSR, presented Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with the Georgiy Dimitrov Order on 12 September. The award was given for his contribution to the construction of a communist society in the USSR and his great services to the development and intensification of fraternal ties and cooperation between the CPSU and the Bulgarian Communist Party, and the inviolable friendship and the closer all-round relationship between the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples.

DER SPIEGEL ARTICLE ON POLISH 'RENEGADE' KURON DENOUNCED

LD122334 Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 12 Sep 80

["Is It Not Instigation?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Bonn, 12 Sep, TASS--Though official Bonn representatives, including FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher repeatedly declared for the need of displaying restraint with regard to events in Poland and of not interfering into the internal affairs of that country, West German mass media demonstrate exactly the lack of such restraint. From day to day television screens and newspapers are put at the disposal of all sorts of renegades for instigative pronouncements against the Government of the Polish People's Republic, for attacks on the socialist gains of the Polish people.

An example of such pronouncements can be an interview of certain Maczulski, transmitted by FRG television, who stated bluntly that he and his associates do not recognize the agreement reached between the Government of the Polish People's Republic and interplant committees, and consider it their main objective to fight against communists. Maczulski's interview, hostile to the interests of the Polish state, was also permeated by the spirit of undisguised anti-Sovietism.

DER SPIEGEL has printed pronouncements by another Polish renegade Kuron, who describes himself as a representative of the so-called "Social Self-Defence Committee". That committee is known to include forces, hostile to Poland, which seek to undermine the country's socialist system. From Kuron's pronouncements it is clear that the above-mentioned committee has been engaged for four years in "oppositional activity" which, he believes, now "produces its results." It tried to direct the actions of striking workers in Gdansk into the channel to its liking, putting at the head of the movement worker Walesa who, according to Kuron, was just "a symbolic figure", whereas the above mentioned committee was the actual "brain centre". It was that committee which gave strike committees "pieces of advice", formulated their demands at negotiations with the government. The members of the committee are responsible for the antigovernmental agitation at the Gdansk shipyard, he said. The events in Gdansk are only the first step in the struggle against real socialism in Poland, that renegade boasted.

One can cite a multitude of examples of such instigative pronouncements on pages of the West German press.

UK 'FEVERISH' MILITARY BUILD UP CRITICIZED

LD121019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 80 p 6

[Dispatch by correspondent Arkadiy Maslennikov: "London: Traditions and the Present Day"]

[Excerpt] London--As you know, since the present Conservative government acceded to power, certain new and, unfortunately, far from constructive aspects have become apparent in Britain's relations with the outside world. The Tory government has still further increased the subordination of the country's foreign policy to Washington's hegemonist aspirations. It was the first and, so far, the only NATO state not only to agree to the deployment of new medium-range American missiles but also to allocate specific regions on its territory for this purpose.

Having put its crisis-torn economy on starvation rations, at the same time the Thatcher government is spending increasingly large sums on the arms race, including the nuclear arms race. [paragraph continues]

Already this year Britain's military spending will top 11 billion pounds sterling, which in real terms exceeds last year's expenditure by 3.5 percent and, consequently, tops the "3-percent pledge" which the NATO countries adopted at the bloc's Washington session in May 1978.

The feverish building of military muscles is accompanied by the revival of plainly outdated "imperial" claims in London's foreign policy. Acting sometimes on its own initiative but more frequently as an assistant of the White House, over the past 18 months the British Government has made repeated attempts to interfere in the affairs of other states. First it "advised" South Asian countries how they should arrange their affairs, then it tried to impose on young independent Caribbean states paths of development to London's liking, then it offered its services in "resolving" the problems of the Persian Gulf and then it tried to influence the formulation of foreign policy by north European countries. The strengthening of military and political ties with the Beijing ruling clique is a constant fory concern. All these, at first glance, heterogeneous actions were and are united by one common feature--militant anticommunism and anti-Sovietism.

Public opinion in the British Isles themselves is also being indoctrinated in the same aggressive militarist spirit. From day to day official propaganda and the rightwing bourgeois press acting in unison with it drum into British heads the idea that their tranquillity and prosperity are threatened by international communism and the Soviet Union. And in order to protect itself against these misfortunes, it is said, Britain must arm, arm and arm again.

To be fair, it should be said that the bellicose ardor of the Conservative ruling clique meets with no special response in broad circles of the British public. This is evidenced, in particular, by the debate now being conducted in the pages of the local press, as well as on certain television channels, on how to parry the threat of war. Many of its participants voice the sensible idea that Britain's more active involvement not in the arms race but in the struggle for disarmament and the consolidation of detente can ensure peace for the British Isles.

The desire to take a more clear and constructive stand on fundamental questions of foreign policy and defense is also making headway in the Labor Party, particularly on its left flank. The draft election manifesto published by the party's National Executive Committee this summer records the point that, if they accede to power, the Laborites will seek to make progress at the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe and, on this basis, to reduce Britain's defense spending. They intend, as the document points out, to oppose the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Britain and to abandon plans for the modernization of Britain's nuclear forces.

The Communist Party of Great Britain is an active fighter for the working people's interests and for peace and mutual understanding among peoples. "British communists," M. Costello, member of the Communist Party's leadership, said in conversation with PRAVDA's correspondent, "see it as their chief task to mobilize the broadest public circles for the struggle against the dangerous plans to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Britain and against the attempts of international reaction to destroy the fruits of detente and to thrust the world back to the gloomy cold war times. It is our conviction that this task can not be resolved without exposing the false thesis of the so-called 'Soviet threat' and without actions in support of the specific Soviet initiatives which open up a real path to peace, detente and disarmament in Europe and throughout the world. In the domestic policy sphere we consider it our duty to wage a resolute struggle against the Tories' antiworker policy, particularly the new measures in the employment sphere which tie the hands of the British working people and prevent them from upholding their legitimate rights and vital interests.

Britain nowadays could play a more important role in world affairs than it manages to at present. However, the way to this lies not through the arms race and flirting with the hegemonist ambitions of its transatlantic partner but through strengthening East-West mutual understanding and cooperation, which would enable the British people to use their experience, abilities and energy to build a lasting edifice of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

GENERAL CLOSE PLAN FOR EUROPEAN RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE CRITICIZED

LD121337 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Krivopalov "Rejoinder": "General Close's Feints"]

[Text] Paris--Alive and kicking.... In any case, that is what Paris has observed. The author of a laughable opus which once caused rapture among NATO generals has again made his presence felt. Robert Close, the Belgian general who has never been a genius or won any stars on the battlefield, is not satisfied with his former fame, by all appearances. You cannot go on indefinitely frightening ordinary people with the "threat from the East." You cannot keep on endlessly repeating the story about how Soviet tank forces can cross the Rhine in 48 hours. And former statements on the West's "disastrous" military backwardness have also gone out of fashion.

Close obviously values his reputation as a zealous opponent of detente. He has "set off on campaign" again to maintain it. This time he submitted a plan for the creation of "rapid deployment forces" at a session of the North Atlantic Assembly.

The strategist from Brussels has gone beyond his earlier "predictions." He calls on the Atlanticists not to delay in forming a "NATO rapid deployment corps" on the American model. This is not a new idea in principle. Something similar was proposed a year ago by American Gen A. Haig, former NATO commander in chief.

Echoing the cries of the transatlantic "hawk," Close proposes to use the new formation whatever opposition to the interests of the Pentagon and the North Atlantic bloc is observed. NATO's geographical bounds do not concern him--he is prepared to send the Atlanticist "rapid deployment corps" to the Near and Middle East and even to the Indian Ocean.

In corroboration of his idea the Belgian general laments that West Europeans allegedly do too little to help their senior American partner. Our joint military efforts must be stepped up, he claims. In accordance with R. Close's strategy France, which, as is known, has left the NATO military organization, must be represented in the "corps" as well as the FRG, Britain, Benelux, Italy and Portugal. He insists that the North Atlantic bloc should have the opportunity to make wide use of "France's ports, airfields and other communications."

Not ashamed of comparisons, Close indicates the Israeli Army's practical experience on the occupied Arab territory. "It is necessary to create," he claims in his report, "large autonomous subunits which could be put into operation quickly." L'HUMANITE writes in this connection that the purpose of creating "rapid deployment forces" is to carry out rapid military interference, including outside the NATO zone.

The program "Jeux Sans Frontieres" enjoys great success among French television viewers. It is about amusing sports competitions held in various European cities by turn. The games are always marked by imagination, inventiveness and humor. The "jeux" proposed by Gen R. Close are also marked by a substantial share of imagination. [paragraph continues]

Otherwise the Belgian general would not have forgotten the time he is living in. It is understandable why his strategy has not earned applause in France. To paraphrase the well-known expression, one may say: Play if you like, but play the game!

BELGIUM TO WITHDRAW FROM NATO EXERCISES IN TURKEY

LD150918 Moscow TASS in English 0837 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Brussels, 15 Sep, TASS--Foreign Minister of Belgium Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb announced on Sunday night that his government took the decision to stop Belgium's participation in the NATO exercises, that began in Turkey, and to recall from that country the Belgian contingent of troops. He emphasized that two factors brought forth the decision: the complicated situation in Turkey and serious financial-economic difficulties, experienced by the Belgian economy.

The Belgian Government has urged the NATO partners to follow suit in order to avoid complication of the situation in Turkey.

TURKISH COMMUNIST PARTY PATH OF STRUGGLE VIEWED

LD121335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Heroic Path of Struggle"]

[Text] Berlin, 9 September--These days the international and Turkish democratic public are widely celebrating the 60th anniversary of the creation of the Turkish Communist Party [TKP].

Founded on 10 September 1920, the TKP came into being under the direct influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the accomplishment of which helped to activate the national liberation struggle in Turkey and to spread the ideas and principles of Marxism-Leninism among Turkish workers and the intelligentsia. The creation of the TKP coincided with the period of the Turkish people's struggle against imperialist forces which were seeking to prevent the birth of an independent Turkey.

Right from the start the TKP upheld the interests of the working masses. Fearing the growth of its influence among the working people, reaction subjected communists to constant persecution and cruel terror.

For 58 years the TKP has been living and operating underground, suffering persecution and repulsing the attacks of rightwing reaction and left extremists. During these years it has traveled a path of stern struggle for the Turkish working people's political and social rights, for the strengthening of national independence, for democracy and peace.

A broad anticommunist campaign has now been mounted in Turkey, and all progressive forces as a whole are being subjected to attacks.

Under these conditions Turkish communists consistently advocate the need to struggle to ensure the unity of all progressive, anti-imperialist forces. At the same time the TKP is seeking the lifting of the state of emergency.

Insistent attempts have been made recently to tie the country still more tightly to the aggressive NATO bloc in the political, military and economic respects and to turn it into NATO's military bastion in the Near and Middle East. Opposing concessions to the United States, the TKP resolutely demands the country's withdrawal from NATO, insists on the tearing up of the military bases agreement with Washington and opposes Common Market membership.

Turkish communists invariably march in the ranks of fighters to strengthen the unity of the international communist movement on the basis of loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They have demonstrated their solidarity with the revolution in Afghanistan and are struggling for peace throughout the world, for detente and disarmament. The TKP actively supports the peoples' national liberation struggle and the Leninist peace-loving foreign policy being pursued by the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries. The Communist Party is a consistent champion of strengthening and developing friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Turkey.

PRAVDA REPORTS KUZNETSOV VISIT TO FINLAND

LD111315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Finland Marks a Jubilee"]

[Excerpt] Helsinki, 3 Sep--Today Finland celebrated President Urho Keleva Kekkonen's 80th birthday.

At a ceremony in the presidential palace Urho Kaleva Kekkonen was cordially congratulated by a Soviet state delegation. The head of the delegation, V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, greeting the jubilarian, said: We are honored with the mission of visiting the capital of friendly Finland, Helsinki, to take part in the celebrations of your glorious jubilee.

It is with special satisfaction that we fulfill the instructions of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to read out and convey his message to you, Mr President.

Leonid Ilich's message, the head of the Soviet delegation said, expresses the kind feelings and deep respect of all Soviet people toward the friendly people of Finland and towards yourself--the acknowledged outstanding leader of the Finnish people.

U.K. Kekkonen expressed warm gratitude to L.I. Brezhnev for the cordial congratulations and good wishes.

Together we can note, the president said, that our countries' mutual relations are developing on the basis of the 1948 treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance in the spirit of good neighborliness, friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation. In the last 30 years and more, our mutual trust has strengthened to such an extent that no changes in the international situation can shake it. At the same time, we must not succumb to complacency. We must display constant concern to maintain the preconditions for the further successful development of our cooperation.

U.K. Kekkonen asked the delegation to convey cordial greetings to L.I. Brezhnev, A.N. Kosygin and all the Soviet leaders.

Greetings were also conveyed to U.K. Kekkonen by delegations from Europe's Nordic countries and the heads of diplomatic missions in Finland.

At a luncheon in honor of U.K. Kekkonen's 80th brithday Finnish Prime Minister Koivisto stressed the president's great contribution to determining the country's foreign policy course. We maintain, the prime minister said, good relations with neighboring countries, whose high-ranking representatives are here today. During your years as president the friendly relations, based on trust, and multifaceted ties with our eastern neighbor--the Soviet Union--have developed to such an extent that they have become a self-evident fact.

KHOMEYNI REMARKS ON CONDITIONS FOR HOSTAGES RELEASE

LD131950 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 13 Sep, TASS--According to reports reaching here, the Leader of the Iranian Revolution Ayatollah Khomeyni again reaffirmed that the U.S. Embassy staff who are held hostage in Iran and who are charged with espionage may be released only if Washington implemented the Iranian people's demands. In a speech broadcast over Tehran Radio, Khomeyni emphasized that the USA should return the shah-plundered riches to Iran, and to state its renunciation of military or political interference in the internal affairs of Iran and to "defreeze" the Iranian assets at the U.S. banks. At the same time he pointed out that only Majlis, Iranian parliament, has the right to take a final decision on the fate of the U.S. hostages.

IRAQI-IRANIAN BORDER CLASHES REPORTED

LD132230 Moscow TASS in English 2225 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Sep, TASS--The Iraqi NEWS AGENCY INA circulated the sixth communique of the Iraqi Ministry of Defence. The communique points out that on September 12, this year, armed clashes between Iraqi and Iranian troops continued on the Iraqi-Iranian border in the area of Seife-Saad. As a result of the clashes one Iranian Phantom plane was shot down, and four enemy tanks destroyed. The Iraqi troops also captured two tanks, two motor vehicles, a 81 mm artillery piece, and a large amount of other military hardware and equipment.

"During the combat operations two Iranian servicemen were taken prisoner. There were no losses on the Iraqi side," the communique points out.

Paris, 13 Sep, TASS--The FRANCE PRESSE news agency transmitted a Tehran Radio report that border clashes between Iranian and Iraqi troops over the past twenty four hours spread southward, in the direction of the Persian Gulf.

The broadcast report of the military operations command points out that Iranian troops fired on and set fire to the Iraqi border town of Zorbatiya. Iranian artillery destroyed two Iraqi border posts on the river Shatt al Arab and inflicted "heavy losses" on the enemy.

The report has it that 100 Iraqi soldiers were killed during fighting in Qasr-e Shirin area today. One soldier was killed and five wounded on the Iranian side. Iran also rejected as "a pure invention" the Iraqi side's report that during the armed clashes Iraqi troops captured a vast border area.

According to Tehran Radio report, in view of the growing scope of the armed clashes on the Iranian-Iraqi border, Iranian President Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Raja'i left by air for the area of the military operation on Friday, and studied the situation together with the high military command.

ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

LD121418 Moscow TASS in English 1241 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 12 Sep, TASS--Foreign Minister, member of the Central Committee of the Commission on Forming the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia Feleke Gedle-Giorgis has arranged in Moscow a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists. He pointed out that fundamental social and economic transformations were carried out in the country with the help of socialist and other friendly countries in the period of 6 years after the accomplishment of the Ethiopian revolution. He dwelt on the Ethiopian people's struggle against external and internal reaction in defence of the gains of the revolution.

The people of Ethiopia, said the minister, strives to live in peace and friendship with its neighbours.

"The Soviet Union carries out the policy of detente and peace which we fully support," he stressed, answering questions of correspondents.

Feleke Gedle-Giorgis has said that the U.S. policy of building up its military presence in the Indian Ocean zone is a direct threat to socialist Ethiopia and other progressive countries of the region, a threat to peace and security of peoples.

Departure for Sofia

LD131028 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 13 Sep, TASS--Foreign Minister, member of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia Feleke Gedle-Georgis, who was on a friendly visit in the USSR, has left Moscow for Sofia today.

At the airport the guest was seen off by member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and other officials.

Among the send-off party was Ambassador of socialist Ethiopia to the USSR Meshesha Isegaye and Bulgarian Ambassador to the USSR Dimitur Zhulev.

BERKIN VIEWS USSR-ZIMBABWE RELATIONS

LD131418 Moscow in Shona to Zimbabwe 1600 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Aleksandr Berkin Commentary]

[Text] On the question of friendly relations between the people of Zimbabwe and the Soviet Union I have many words to say. For many years, the Soviet Union demonstrated its friendship, and stepped up its help to the Zimbabwe people. Dan Jubani, a leading member of the Patriotic Front Alliance of Zimbabwe, told our news reporter that the Soviet Union is a genuine friend.

A war of liberation and total independence demands great strength. It is a bitter war, and as such, can't succeed without the help of friends, allies, and progressive people in the world. The Zimbabwe people fought for many years for the freedom and total independence of their native land.

The world imperialist countries, the Western capitalists, supplied our enemies with weapons to crush the liberation movement in Zimbabwe. Throughout the armed struggle, we obtained help from socialist countries led by the Soviet Union. Dan Jubani, went on to explain that this help was indispensible to the Zimbabwe people.

Speeches and demands made by representatives of the Soviet Union condemning the racist regime of Rhodesia and calling for freedom and total independence for the Zimbabwe blacks, were publicized at international conferences.

The Soviet Union gave us air time to counter the false propaganda spread by our enemies of the West. Only in words did the Western countries seem to condemn the Ian Smith regime, but these same oppressors were the ones who were helping the regime with oil, money and weapons to fight the liberation forces of Zimbabwe. Soviet news analysts released a long report revealing the truth about massacres perpetrated by the Ian Smith regime on the innocent and defenseless blacks of Zimbabwe.

The Zimbabwe patriots obtained various types of weapons from the socialist countries to fight the colonial regime. The Zimbabwe refugees who sought shelter in the neighboring states were provided with food, clothes, medicines and books. Further, many Zimbabwe youths--some of whom have returned home on completion of their courses to help in the reconstruction of life--are studying in the Soviet Union today.

By giving help during this time of peace is the Soviet Union expecting a reward from the Zimbabwe people?

In reply to this question Dan Jubani said that he would like to explain to the people what a socialist government is so that they may understand it.

The Soviet Union was the first country in the world to fight for socialism. Remember the Great October Socialist Revolution! This country was the first to install a government of workers and peasant farmers. A major aspect of the Soviet Union's foreign policy explains that the country takes as its main task the helping of liberation movements in the struggle for freedom and total independence, and against oppressors and exploiters in any country in the world. The Soviet Union fought and liberated many people in many European countries from the repressive yoke of the fascists and Nazi Germans during World War II. The Soviet Union extended its help to many African states which, today, are free and totally independent. This is the major policy of this country regarding solidarity with all workers throughout the world.

The Soviet Union is cooperating with the young independent states in economic matters as a true partner. The economic agreements entered into by the two parties are equally binding. Thus, with Soviet support, many African states have achieved economic independence. A clear example of friendly and economic relations is that which exists between the Soviet Union and Mozambique, Angola, and many other states of Africa. This friendship was fostered in line with tradition during the years of the liberation war.

In his concluding remarks, Dan Jubani, a leading member of the Patriotic Front Alliance, said the friendship between the Soviet Union and Zimbabwe dates back many years. This friendship is strengthening day by day in the interests of the people of the two countries.

GOLUBEV-LED CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ZAMBIA

LD111459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] Lusaka, 3 Sep--A CPSU delegation headed by V.N. Golubev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, has arrived in Zambia at the invitation of the United National Independence Party (UNIP).

The CPSU delegation will familiarize itself with UNIP's activity in the sphere of economic, cultural and party building.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS ACRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 12-14 SEP

LD130508/LD150138 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 12 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

12 September

Procurement centers of Central Asia and Azerbaijan have received 900,000 tons of cotton as of today. All republics, except Kazakhstan and Kirgizia, are currently engaged in the harvest. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture reports that this year cotton harvesting started early because of good summer weather and good work by farmers. The farms now own 50,000 combine harvesters. (0000 GMT)

Conditions are hard for machine operators in Pavlodarskaya Oblast. Despite that 1.1 million hectares have already been harvested. (0500 GMT)

Grain crops have been laid in swathes on more than two-thirds of the planted area in the virgin lands of Kazakhstan. Almost 150,000 hectares of grain is being threshed daily in the Altay. More than half the grain crop has already been threshed. Plowing takes place immediately on the areas which have been cleared. The harvest is being brought in by 5600 harvesting and transport teams in Ryazanskaya Oblast. The grain harvest is taking place under complicated conditions. Rain has compacted the soil and driven the ears to the ground. Nevertheless, the skill and deftness of the grain farmers has brought good results. (1900 GMT)

Grain harvesting on the virgin land fields of Kazakhstan has reached its peak. It is taking place on more than 16 million hectares. Most of the combines have changed over to threshing windrows. (2100 GMT)

13 September

The Ukraine has completed preparations for winter sowing; some 11.25 million hectares of soil are ready. In the Uzbekistan foothills soil is being prepared for sowing; almost 900,000 hectares are ready. The Ipatov method is being used. Mass-scale potato harvesting has begun in Belorussia. Some 25,000 harvesters are engaged in the work and a network of specialized farms has been set up to deliver potatoes for consumption to towns. (0500 GMT)

Kazakhstan has pledged 1 billion poods of corn for the homeland this year. In the main grain regions of the virgin lands, windrows are daily being laid on 700,000 hectares, and 600,000 hectares are being threshed. (1750 GMT)

14 September

More than 16 million hectares of Kazakhstan virgin lands are being threshed; work is now being done around the clock. Help has been received from the RSFSR, Ukraine and Moldavia; about 8,000 top combine harvester operators have been sent to Kazakhstan. Thanks to round-the-clock harvesting of grain, up to 700,000 hectares has been harvested and up to 600,000 has been threshed. (0100 GMT)

One quarter of the overall area under grain has been threshed in Omskaya Oblast; 1 million hectares of grain has been harvested in Tambovskaya Oblast and more than half of the procurement target has been met. Original machines are helping Udmurtskaya machine operators speed up the threshing of moist grain swathes. The Rossiya Sovkhoz is using tractors with modified ventilators to dry the swathes. This bright idea has been taken up at many other farms. (0500 GMT)

Mass harvesting of grain, potatoes and vegetables is underway today in Saratovskaya Oblast. The wet, unstable September weather has made the work of farmers and procurers difficult. But thousands of workers from various enterprises have come to help out. Mass harvesting of potatoes has commenced in Kemerovskaya Oblast. The harvest is a good one but it is being hampered by rain. All rayons of Tadzhikistan are now harvesting cotton. More raw cotton has been delivered this year than had been delivered by this time last year. (0530 GMT)

Reaping of grains is being completed on the 4th million hectare in Altay. This is more than four-fifths of the entire acreage under grain crops. The good sunny weather has enabled the machine operators to concentrate their efforts on threshing windrows and sending grain to the state. They are threshing grain on 150,000 hectares daily. (0800 GMT)

Nonstop, round-the-clock potato picking has started in Kaluzhskaya Oblast. Capricious weather is being countered with good organization. Potato harvesters are working by the light of their headlamps. Townspeople are helping to lift the crop. (1200 GMT)

Mass harvesting of corn has begun in the foothills of the Caucasus Mountains. Farmers have pledged to deliver 1,000 tons of corn above the plan to elevators. (1300 GMT)

Farmers in Bashkirskaya have delivered 1.5 million tons of grain to procurement points. They must deliver another 900,000 tons to fulfill their pledges. Because the grain ripens unevenly in the different climatic zones, equipment is being moved from the west and south to the northeast. (1500 GMT)

After a long period of bad weather, clear weather has set in in northern Kazakhstan, and harvesting rates have gone up. In the last 24 hours farms in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast have reaped and threshed cereals from more than 100,000 hectares, and today the oblast fulfilled its 5-year plan for sale of grain to the state. Since 1976 the country has received 400 million poods of grain. (1600 GMT)

Azerbaijan cotton growers have gathered in 300,000 tons of raw cotton, half of the year's target. (1750 GMT)

FODDER PROCUREMENTS RUNNING AHEAD OF LAST YEAR

LD121507 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Sep 80 p 1

[Animal specialist M. Glinka "Agricultural Review": "Using All Fodder Reserves"]

[Excerpts] Addressing the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee conference, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized the need to pay more attention to qualitative livestock raising indicators--increasing livestock productivity and improving reproduction. One of the main conditions for attaining this goal is good, nourishing animal feed. Rural workers are currently making every effort to lay in the maximum quantity of all types of fodder and ensure that livestock want for nothing during the wintering period. The USSR Central Statistical Administration has published its latest fodder procurement figures. By 1 September 73.5 million hectares of grass had been cut, which is 88 percent of the planned area and 1 million hectares more than last year. Some 49.1 million tons of hay have been procured. Some 65.4 million tons of cured hay have been laid in compared with 51.6 million by the same time last year. The procurement plan has been fulfilled by 94 percent. Some 44.3 million tons of silage have been obtained and 5.8 million tons of artificially dehydrated fodder produced. Some 46.7 million tons of straw, chaff and other coarse fodders have been laid in.

A nourishing winter period for livestock and a consequent increase in productivity is ensured by those farms which are currently exploiting all reserves for replenishing fodder stocks. The main reserve, as always, is cutting all wild and sown grasses. A number of Belorussian oblasts have been very assiduous in their approach to this work. They are making mass use of nonagricultural land to replenish fodder stocks. All this has enabled many rayons to lay in already 8-9 and more quinals of fodder units per standard head of livestock in extremely difficult weather conditions.

Whereas the perennial grasses grown on arable land have been harvested everywhere and are providing second and third crops in many parts, natural meadows are often left uncut. Farms in Georgia and Turkmenia have harvested only four-fifths of the planned area of grass. In Novgorodskaya, Kurskaya, Rostovskaya and Sverolovskaya oblasts and the Mariyskaya ASSR the grass cutting plan has been fulfilled by only 82-85 percent and in Novosibirskaya and Tyumenskaya oblasts by only 74 percent.

The grain harvest has come to all parts of the country. The quantity of straw left after threshing grows with each passing day. Well prepared and suitably processed, it makes a passable fodder. In the country as a whole the straw from 69 percent of the threshed area has been stacked. All the straw has been harvested in the Kuban.

In Ivanovskaya, Kurskaya, Kuybyshevskaya and Saratovskaya oblasts fodder procurers are moving into the harvested fields after the combines have departed.

Examples of diligent concern for coarse fodder can be found in many areas. Yet on kolkhozes and sovkhozes on the Don straw is still left on 14 percent of the threshed area and the procurement plan has therefore been fulfilled by only 64 percent.

Diligent farmers are looking for many more sources to replenish fodder stocks. The other day farms in Pervomayskiy Rayon, Kharkovskaya Oblast, pledged to ensile at least 24,000 tons of sugar beet tops and lay in 1,600 tons of sunflower heads and 200 tons of vegetable plantation leftovers. Using pulp residues, kitchen waste and molasses, the rayon will raise succulent fodder procurement to 227,000 tons, which exceeds farms' winter requirements by 23 percent. These examples and valuable initiatives on the all-round utilization of fodder reserves must be implemented everywhere.

AGRONOMIST NOTES GRAIN HARVEST DIFFICULTIES IN RSFSR

LD130336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Here is a commentary by Yuriy Platonovich Kovyryalov, the editor in chief of the magazine ZERNOVOYE KHOZYAYSTVO [GRAIN FARMING] and merited agronomist of the RSFSR:

In the same way as drops of water from an ocean, small grains form our cereal harvest. It is a point of honor for sovkhoz and collective farmers to augment this harvest by working steadfastly on the resolution of the problem of foodstuffs. Here is just one example: Kozlov farm in Kustanayskaya Oblast, the largest in Kazakhstan, which sows wheat on 100,000 hectares, completed its 5-year plan last year by delivering almost 250,000 tons of grain to state granaries. This year, competing for a worthy ushering-in of the 26th party congress, the farmworkers have promised to deliver about 80,000 tons to elevators in excess of the 5-year target, twice as much as the 46,000 tons originally planned.

However, it is not everyone who works like that. The necessary measures for the successful implementation of plans and pledges for grain procurement have not been taken everywhere yet. This is visible, for example, at a number of farms in Ulyanovskaya Oblast. About 800,000 tons of grain had accumulated on threshing floors in the oblast by the beginning of this week. But daily intake at elevators has not risen above 6,000-7,000 tons. Instead of doing their utmost to organize the dispatch of grain from the farms to the elevators, individual workers have chosen another course. Having carelessly allowed soil to get mixed in the grain, they are now asking for permission to sell inferior quality grain.

The present harvest crowns the 10th 5-Year Plan. Every kilogram, every ton of high quality grain added to the state's resources assumes special importance.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

COSMONAUTS POPOV, RYUMIN CONTINUE MISSION EXPERIMENTS

LD121432 Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 12 Sep, TASS--TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

In the past two days, the crew of the orbital complex, Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin, devoted most of their working time to servicing the station, to prophylactic measures aboard it, appraisal of consumed reserves of the life-support system.

Today, the cosmonauts are doing operations to replace thermoregulation system ventilating fans, which ran out of their resource, and are conducting observations and photography of areas of the earth and the world ocean, pointed to by specialists.

In accordance with the programme of studying materials in outer space, another smelting on the technological Splav unit was completed, and the experiment to grow the moncrystal of the semiconductor material gallium arsenaid, which began on September 9, is continuing in the electric heating furnace Kristal.

Electric cardiograms of both members of the crew in performing physical exercises on the veloergometer will be tape recorded in the course of the day with a view of comprehensive analysis of the condition of health and prognosing the efficiency of the cosmonauts.

Planned for tomorrow is work to check radio-engineering systems of the station, shower, radio-communication sessions in which Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin will be speaking to their families. The cosmonauts feel well.

KIRILENKO EXAMINES SOCIALISM, SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS

LD111517 [Editorial Report] Moscow PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA in Russian No 9, Signed to Press 6 August 1980 carries on pages 3-9 a 6,000-word article entitled "Developed Socialism and Scientific and Technical Progress" by CPSU Central Committee Secretary A. Kirilenko. In this article he examines the interaction of scientific progress and developed socialism in the USSR, claiming that: "On the one hand the transition to developed socialism became possible on the basis of the assimilation in the national economy of the successes of science and advanced techniques. While on the other hand it is precisely at this stage that fuller opportunities are revealed for the all-round use in the economy of the gains of the scientific and technical revolution and for combining these gains with the advantages of the advanced social system."

He goes on to explain the importance of national economic planning in ensuring the implementation of the tasks of developing science and technology and its proper coordination with other aspects of the life of society, and then details various spheres of the national economy where the party's unified technical policy which "takes into account the natural laws of the scientific and technical revolution" is producing substantial advances and changes.

In the final section of his article Kirilenko contrasts the uses to which scientific and technical progress is put in the capitalist world and in socialist society, stressing that in the Soviet Union scientific and technical progress is utilized "to ensure full employment and for restructuring the conditions of the life of working people in line with the principles of equality and social justice."